Cultural Resources Survey of the Lexington Quarry Project

Lexington County, South Carolina

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CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING

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Lexington County, South Carolina

Draft Report

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and

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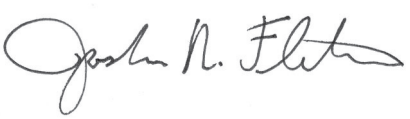

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Abstract

From March 9 through 20 and August 3 through 7, 2015, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey of the Lexington Quarry Project in Lexington County, South Carolina. This work was conducted for SynTerra Corporation on behalf of Vulcan Materials Company for mining permit packages required in preparation for the proposed future development of quarrying operations and the construction of a new plant. This survey was requested in compliance with laws concerning the management of historic properties (i.e., archaeological sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) affected by permitted actions related to management of jurisdictional wetlands by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

The Lexington Quarry Project is located northeast of the Town of Batesburg-Leesville in western Lexington County, South Carolina. The Project contains approximately 538 acres. A 300-foot (91 meter) wide protective buffer, which contains approximately 122 acres, is planned around the majority of the perimeter of the Lexington Quarry Project. The remaining 416 acres of the Project inside the buffer is considered to be the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

The cultural resources survey of the Lexington Quarry Project included background research, architectural survey and archaeological survey of the APE, and laboratory investigations. There are no survey-eligible, aboveground structures within or near the Project. Investigators from Brockington and Associates, Inc. identified eight archaeological sites (38LX640, 38LX643, 38LX649, 38LX650, 38LX651, 38LX653, 38LX654, and 38LX656), one cemetery (38LX652), and five isolated finds (Isolates 1 through 5) within the APE. We recommend one of these sites (38LX654) eligible for the NRHP. We advise that the project should be designed to avoid this site. If the project cannot be designed to avoid site 38LX654, a program to mitigate any adverse effects to 38LX654 should be developed in consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Although we recommend cemetery 38LX652 not eligible for the NRHP because it does not meet any of the criteria for significance, cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-590 and 16-17-600. We recommend that the project be designed to avoid the cemetery and to include a 50-foot (15-meter) buffer. If the project cannot be designed in such a way that avoids disturbance to the cemetery, Vulcan Materials Company may relocate the cemetery per applicable South Carolina statues.

We recommend the remainder of the archaeological sites (38LX640, 38LX643, 38LX649 through 38LX651, 38LX653, and 38LX656) and the isolated finds (Isolates 1 through 5) in the APE not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of these resources is not warranted. Thus, with the exception of sites 38LX652 and 38LX654, proposed land-disturbing activities within the APE will not affect any historic properties and should be allowed to proceed without further management consideration.

A proposed 300-foot (91-meter) wide buffer containing approximately 122 acres is located around the majority of the perimeter of the Project. Should future plans call for disturbance within this protective buffer, an intensive cultural resources survey should be conducted in those areas prior to any ground disturbance.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Heather Smith and John Chastain of SynTerra Corporation and John Aultman of Vulcan Materials Company for their assistance during this project. Rachel Bragg and Josh Fletcher conducted the background research for the project. Rachel Bragg served as architectural historian and conducted the architectural survey. The archaeological field crew consisted of Josh Fletcher, Scott Kitchens, Cristian LaRosa, Jimmy Lefebre, and Jake Wilkerson. Sheldon Owens and Jake Wilkerson conducted the artifact processing and analysis. Cristian LaRosa, Inna Moore, and Michael Walsh prepared the graphics for this document. Jon Strother and Eric Poplin provided editorial assistance. Michael Walsh produced the report.

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1.0 Introduction and Methods of Investigation

1.1 Introduction

From March 9 through 20 and August 3 through 7, 2015, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey of the Lexington Quarry Project in Lexington County, South Carolina. This work was conducted for SynTerra Corporation on behalf of Vulcan Materials Company for mining permit packages required in preparation for the proposed future development of quarrying operations and the construction of a new plant. This survey was requested in compliance with laws concerning the management of historic properties (i.e., archaeological sites, buildings, structures, objects, or districts listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) affected by permitted actions related to management of jurisdictional wetlands by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Compliance is administered through the regulatory programs of USACE (33 CFR 325). These laws and regulations include Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1948 (33 USC 1344) as amended, 36 CFR 60.4: National Register of Historic Properties, and 36 CFR 800: Protection of Historic Properties.

The Lexington Quarry Project is located northeast of the Town of Batesburg-Leesville in western Lexington County, South Carolina. The Project contains approximately 538 acres. A 300-foot (91-meter) wide protective buffer, which contains approximately 122 acres, is planned around the majority of the perimeter of the Lexington Quarry Project. The remaining 416 acres of the Project inside the buffer is considered to be the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Project is bordered in all directions by private property. The Project is located to the north of US 1. Unpaved Stutman Road passes from US 1 into the central portion of the tract and ends at paved Windmill Road. Windmill Road passes through the western portion of the Project. Unpaved Pond Ridge Road passes from US 1 into the southern portion of the Project. Several very poor dirt roads/paths pass through the Project. Figure 1.1 presents the location of the Lexington Quarry Project, APE, and all identified cultural resources on the USGS 1986 *Gilbert*, *SC* quadrangle.

The cultural resources survey of the Lexington Quarry Project included background research, architectural survey and archaeological survey of the APE, and laboratory investigations. Rachel Bragg served as project architectural historian/historian; she conducted the background research and the architectural survey. Josh Fletcher, Scott Kitchens, Cristian LaRosa, Jimmy Lefebre, and Jake Wilkerson completed the archaeological survey of the Project.

There are no survey-eligible, aboveground structures within or near the Project. Investigators from Brockington and Associates, Inc., identified eight archaeological sites (38LX640, 38LX643, 38LX649, 38LX650, 38LX651, 38LX653, 38LX654, and 38LX656), one cemetery (38LX652), and five isolated finds (Isolates 1 through 5) within the APE. We recommend one of these sites (38LX654) eligible for the NRHP. We advise that the project should be designed to avoid this site. If the project cannot be designed to avoid site 38LX654, a program to mitigate any adverse effects to 38LX654 should be developed in consultation with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

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A proposed 300-foot (91-meter) wide buffer containing approximately 122 acres is located around the majority of the perimeter of the Project. Should future plans call for disturbance within this

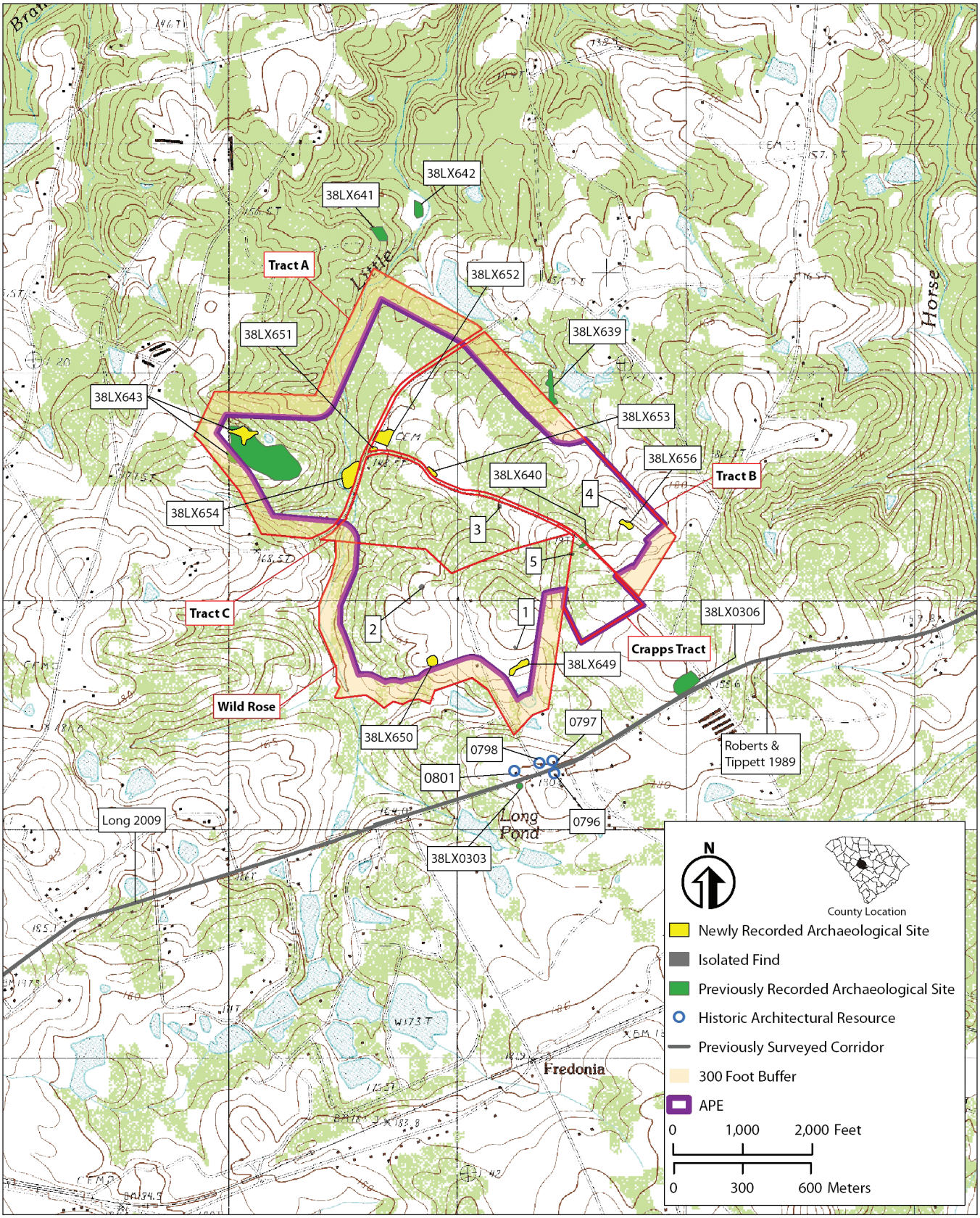


Figure 1.1 Location of the Lexington Quarry Project, APE, and all identified cultural resources on the USGS 1986 *Gilbert*, *SC* quadrangle.

protective buffer, an intensive cultural resources survey should be conducted in those areas prior to any ground disturbance.

The remainder of Chapter 1 describes the methods employed during this survey. Chapter 2 presents the natural and cultural setting of the Project. Chapter 3 presents results of the survey and the recommendations for the management of cultural resources on the Project. The artifact catalog is attached as Appendix A.

1.2 Methods of Investigation

1.2.1 Project Objective

The objective of the cultural resources investigations was to assess the potential for development of the Lexington Quarry Project to affect historic properties within the APE. Tasks performed to accomplish this objective include background research, field investigations, laboratory analysis, and the assessment of the NRHP eligibility of identified resources. Methods employed for each of these tasks are described below.

1.2.2 Background Research

The project historian (Rachel Bragg) examined archival, documentary, and cartographic resources in various libraries and repositories. The property history was documented as fully as possible using publically accessible records and documents. She conducted property research at the Lexington County Register of Deeds and consulted primary and secondary sources at the Lexington County Public Library and the Lexington County Museum. Additionally, the historian consulted primary materials at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) and the South Carolina Library at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, including US Census data and regional cemetery indices.

The principal investigator (Josh Fletcher) also conducted research at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and SCDAH to identify nearby areas of previous cultural resources investigations and the locations of known archaeological sites, historic architectural resources, and historic properties within 0.25 mile of the Lexington Quarry Project. Previously recorded cultural resources within 0.25 mile of the Project are summarized in Chapter 2. The purposes of the archival research were to identify potential Pre- or Post-Contact archaeological sites and buildings and to develop a historical context that would assist in evaluating cultural resources.

1.2.3 Field Investigations

Field methods entailed the surface inspection and systematic subsurface testing of approximately 416 acres following the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (COSCAPA et al. 2013). Investigators investigated five adjoining parcels that make up the Project. Tract A is located in the western portion of the Project to the west of Windmill Road. Tract B is located in the northern portion of the Project to the north of Stutman Road. Tract C is located in the central portion of the Project to the south of Stutman Road. The Wild Rose Farm Tract is located on both sides of Pond Ridge Road in the southern portion of the Project. The Crapps Tract is located in the eastern portion of the Project to the south of Stutman Road.

Shovel test transects were spaced at 30-meter intervals across the Project. No shovel tests were excavated in wetlands. Shovel tests were excavated at 30-meter intervals along each transect. The ground surface was inspected between each of the shovel test locales along each transect. Each shovel test measured approximately 30 cm in diameter and was excavated into sterile subsoil (usually 40 to 70 cm below surface [cm bs]). Investigators sifted the fill of every shovel test through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. They recorded information relating to each shovel test in field notebooks. This information included the content (e.g., presence or absence of artifacts) and context (e.g., soil color, texture, stratification) of each test. Investigators flagged and labeled positive shovel tests (those where artifacts were present) for relocation and site delineation. Investigators excavated 1,872 shovel tests across the Project. All shovel tests were backfilled upon completion. Figure 1.2 presents the locations of transects at the Lexington Quarry Project on a recent aerial photograph.

An archaeological site is a locale yielding three or more Pre- or Post-Contact artifacts within a 30-meter radius. Locales that produce less than three contemporaneous artifacts are identified as isolated finds

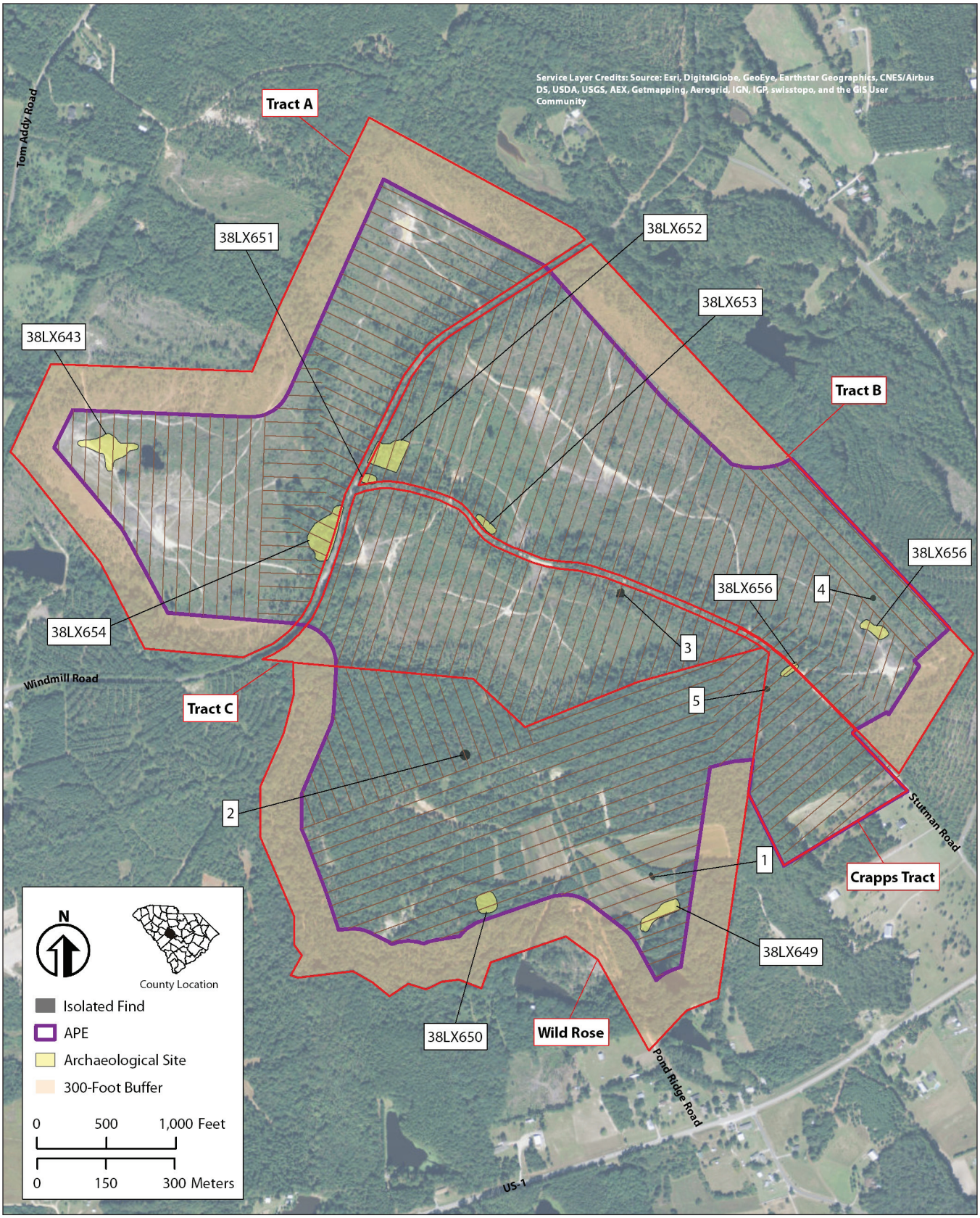


Figure 1.2 Transect locations at the Lexington Quarry Project.

(COSCAPA et al. 2013). Additionally, redeposited artifacts (even if greater than three in number) are typically defined as an isolated find rather than a site unless there is a compelling reason for doing otherwise. Closer-interval shovel tests were excavated at 7.5-meter and 15-meter intervals to define the limits of the sites and isolated finds.

Investigators recorded the location of the archaeological sites and isolated finds with a Trimble Pro XR. The GPS receiver was calibrated to the 1983 North American Datum. Data was differentially corrected and brought into the ArcView 10 software program where it was reprojected to the UTM Zone 17N NAD27 projected coordinate system and plotted on the digital USGS quadrangle and aerial photographs for the Project.

1.2.4 Laboratory Analysis and Curation

All recovered artifacts were transported to the Brockington and Associates, Inc., Mount Pleasant laboratory facility, where they were washed, cataloged, and analyzed. Laboratory personnel assigned distinct provenience numbers to artifacts from each shovel test. They separated artifacts from each provenience by class/type and assigned catalog numbers.

Pre-Contact artifacts are categorized into typological classifications determined by their technological and stylistic attributes. All nonresidual Pre-Contact ceramic sherds (those greater than 2.0 by 2.0 centimeters in size) are classified by surface decoration and aplastic content. When recognizable, these attributes are also recorded for residual sherds. Nondiagnostic residual sherds are cataloged as a group. Pre-Contact ceramic sherds are compared to published type descriptions from comparable sources (Anderson et al. 1996; Williams and Thompson 1999).

Lithic assemblages from survey and testing projects are generally sorted by raw material type and basic morphological characteristics. Lithic artifacts representing formal tools are classified using available published type descriptions (Cambron and Hulse 1986; Coe 1964; Justice 1987). Artifacts representing lithic debitage are sorted into categories based on flake characteristics. Attributes such as utilization and retouching are noted when present. Some general definitions of debitage categories follow.

Flake fragment - A portion of a broken flake that cannot be identified further; usually the striking platform is absent.

Shatter - Fragments that do not have a striking platform or flake characteristics; usually these are blocky in shape and associated with early-stage lithic reduction.

Block core - A core that has had flakes removed in a tabular fashion (lengthwise); usually these flakes have platform angles approaching 90 degrees.

Bifacial core - A core that has had flakes removed from opposite facing sides; usually these flakes have acute platform angles.

Primary reduction flake - A flake removed from a block or bifacial core having 95 to 100 percent of the cortex present on the dorsal surface.

Secondary core reduction flake - A flake removed from a block core and having 1 to 95 percent of the cortex present on the dorsal surface.

Tertiary core reduction flake - A flake removed from a block core and having no cortex present on the dorsal surface.

Bifacial reduction flakes - Flakes removed from bifacial cores; these usually have an acute striking platform angle.

Secondary bifacial reduction flake - A flake removed from a bifacial core and having 1 to 95 percent of the cortex present on the dorsal surface.

Tertiary bifacial reduction flake - A flake removed from a bifacial core and having no cortex present on the dorsal surface.

Thinning flake - A flake removed in either the retouch or resharpening stage, usually one centimeter or less in size.

Bipolar flake - A flake removed during bipolar reduction; this technique was used primarily on pebbles or on any core too small to hold in the

hand while striking; bipolar flakes are generally wedge-shaped.

In general, the basis of the Post-Contact artifact analysis is observable stylistic and technological attributes. Artifacts were identified by material of manufacture (e.g., ceramics, glass, metal), color, function, and method of manufacture, when possible. Temporally diagnostic artifacts were compared to published analytical sources. Lab personnel utilized sources appropriate to the types of artifacts found during the survey, in this case Post-Contact ceramics, nails, and glass artifacts. Sources employed include Copeland (1982), Dieringer and Dieringer (2001), Jones and Sullivan (1985), Lorrain (1968), Nelson (1977), Sussman (2000), and Wilson (1981).

Artifacts and research materials associated with this project currently are stored at the Mount Pleasant office of Brockington and Associates, Inc. Upon acceptance of the final report, Brockington and Associates, Inc., will deliver the curation package to SCIAA.

1.2.5 Assessing NRHP Eligibility

All cultural resources encountered are assessed as to their significance based on the criteria of the NRHP. As per 36 CFR 60.4, there are four broad evaluative criteria for determining the significance of a particular resource and its eligibility for the NRHP. Any resource (building, structure, site, object, or district) may be eligible for the NRHP that:

A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define "historic" in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all resources greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent resources may be considered if they display "exceptional" significance (Sherfy and Luce n.d.).

Following *National Register Bulletin*: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Savage and Pope 1998), evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process. First, the resource must be associated with an important historical context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

Determining the association of a resource with a historical context involves five steps (Savage and Pope 1998). First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history. Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the resource under evaluation. A lack of Native American archaeological sites within a project area would preclude the use of contexts associated with the Pre-Contact use of a region.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early-nineteenth-century farmhouses, the ruins of African American slave settlements from the 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of the region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks may have been used during this time period but do not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historical context. Savage and Pope (1998) define how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under

Criterion A, a property must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness) (Savage and Pope 1998). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions (Savage and Pope 1998). These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past (Butler 1987; Townsend et al. 1993). For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is associated with a specific significant historical context, one must determine which physical features of the resource reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question (Savage and Pope 1998). As in the antebellum agriculture example given above, a variety of resources may reflect this context (farmhouses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farmhouses represent the residences of the principal landowners who were responsible for implementing the agricultural practices that drove the economy of the South Carolina area during the antebellum period. The slave settlements housed the workers who conducted the vast majority of the daily activities necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps are completed and the association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (36 CFR 60.4; Savage and Pope 1998). If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents. Under Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

2.0 Environmental and Cultural Overview

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Lexington Quarry Project is located northeast of the Town of Batesburg-Leesville in western Lexington County, South Carolina. The Project is bordered in all directions by private property. The Project is located to the north of US 1. Unpaved Stutman Road passes from US 1 into the central portion of the Project and ends at paved Windmill Road. Windmill Road passes through the western portion of the Project. Unpaved Pond Ridge Road passes from US 1 into the southern portion of the Project. Figure 2.1 presents views of Stutman Road, Windmill Road, and Pond Ridge Road. Five adjoining parcels (Tracts A through C, the Wild Rose Farm Tract, and the Crapps Tract) make up the Project (see Figure 1.2). Tracts A through C were logged for timber approximately two years ago and are currently largely covered in chest-high briars, vines, and small hardwoods. A peach orchard was once located in the western portion of Tract A; all peach trees were removed when the peach orchard ceased operations. Tract A is located in the western portion of the Project to the west of Windmill Road. Figure 2.2 presents views of Tract A. Tract B is located in the northern portion of the Project to the north of Stutman Road. Figure 2.3 presents views of Tract B. Tract C is located in the central portion of the Project to the south of Stutman Road. The Crapps Tract is located in the eastern portion of the Project to the south of Stutman Road. The majority of the Crapps Tract is wooded in mature pines and hardwoods; the southern portion of the tract includes an overgrown grassy field. Figure 2.4 presents views of Tract C and the Crapps Tract. The Wild Rose Farm Tract is located to both sides of Pond Ridge Road in the southern portion of the Project. The Wild Rose Farm Tract has not been logged and is largely wooded in mature pines and hardwoods with several fallow agricultural fields located to either side of Pond Ridge Road. Figure 2.5 presents views of the Wild Rose Farm Tract.

Several very poor dirt roads/paths pass through the parcels that make up the Project. Several aboveground electrical transmission line corridors pass through the Project. Little Creek is the only named creek within the Project; this creek passes through the western portion of the Project and forms the western boundary of the Wild Rose Farm Tract. A number of wetlands are scattered across the Project. The maximum elevation within the project tract is approximately 194 meters (636 feet) above mean sea level (amsl), located in the southeast corner of Tract B next to Stutman Road. The lowest point in the project tract lies at approximately 135 meters (443 feet) amsl, where Little Creek exits the northern boundary of Tract A.

2.1.1 Physiography, Soils, Vegetation, and Climate

The Project is located on the inner edge of the Coastal Plain physiographic province in the Midlands of South Carolina. This part of the Coastal Plain is commonly called the Sandhills. The terrain is generally moderately to steeply sloping, grading south to north toward the Saluda River basin. Elevations range from 135 to 194 meters (443 to 636 feet) amsl across the project tract.

Soils in the Project include Appling sandy loam (2 to 6 percent slopes), Appling sandy loam (6 to 10 percent slopes), Blaney sand (2 to 10 percent slopes), Chenneby silty clay loam, Fuquay loamy sand (6 to 10 percent slopes), Helena sandy loam (6 to 10 percent slopes), Pelion sandy loam (6 to 10 percent slopes), and Troup sand (0 to 6 percent slopes). Appling sandy loam (2 to 6 percent slopes) occurs on side slopes and on smooth, simple ridgetops (Lawrence 1976:8). Appling sandy loam (6 to 10 percent slopes) occurs on side slopes (Lawrence 1976:8). Blaney sand (2 to 10 percent slopes) generally occurs on gently sloping toe slopes, but it sometimes occurs on ridgetops and side slopes (Lawrence 1976:9). Chenneby silty clay loam lies in slight depressions on flood plains or on flats (Lawrence 1976:13). Fuquay loamy sand (6 to 10 percent slopes) occurs on side slopes (Lawrence 1976:19). Helena sandy loam (6 to 10 percent slopes) occurs at the heads of draws or on side slopes (Lawrence 1976:23). Pelion sandy loam (6 to 10 percent slopes) occurs on side slopes (Lawrence 1976:33). Troup sand (0 to 6 percent slopes) occurs on side slopes, plains, and broad ridgetops (Lawrence 1976:36).

The Sandhills are characterized by xeric conditions, due to the high permeability of the sandy soils.

Figure 2.1 Views of Stutman Road, facing southeast (top), Windmill Road, facing southwest (middle), and Pond Ridge Road, facing south (bottom).

Figure 2.2 Views of Tract A, facing northwest (top), and Little Creek, facing north (bottom).

Figure 2.3 Views of Tract B, facing northeast (top), and facing south (bottom).

Figure 2.4 View of Tract C, facing southwest (top), and view of the Crapps Tract, facing east (bottom).

Figure 2.5 Views of the Wild Rose Farm Tract, facing northwest (top), and facing northeast (bottom).

The predominant natural vegetation consists of longleaf pine and scrub oak communities (Braun 1950). Understory development generally is sparse in these communities due to the low water table. Stream courses support more mesic communities containing white oak, black gum, black cherry, dogwood, hickory, holly, poplar, persimmon, hawthorn, sweetbay, and loblolly pine. Today, scrub oak species are more abundant in the uplands than expected in natural settings due to the fact that wide-spread fires are less frequent. Vegetation across most of the tract consists of scrub oak interspersed with immature longleaf pines.

The Midlands region is characterized by a temperate climate with mild winters and very warm summers. In Lexington County, mean daily minimum-maximum temperatures for January are 36° F and 58° F respectively while July means are 71° F and 92° F (Lawrence 1976). Temperatures of 32° F or less occur on about 60 percent of winter days and temperatures below 15° F are extremely rare. Mean annual rainfall in Lexington County ranges from 1.15 to 1.20 meters (3.83 to 4.0 feet). The wettest months are July and August while the driest period generally occurs in October and November. Precipitation primarily is the product of west-to-east frontal and cyclonic air movements with the exception of hurricanes in the late summer; these move from east to west from the Atlantic Ocean. Snow is uncommon and brief, and significant amounts fall only once every four years (Lawrence 1976).

2.1.2 Past Environments

The eastern United States has undergone dramatic environmental changes since the end of the last ice age approximately 14,000 years ago. During the Wisconsin glaciation, the continental ice sheets were much farther south on the North American continent and conditions were considerably colder and drier than today (Gates 1976). During the Late Wisconsin (22,000 to 13,500 years ago), vegetation across the Southeast likely consisted of pine parkland with minor stands of spruce, fir, and broadleaved hardwoods (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987; Watts 1984). With the end of the ice age, however, rapid changes in vegetation began to occur.

In South Carolina, a mesic forest (i.e., oak, hickory, beech, ironwood, and elm) similar to that found in the Appalachian Mountains today replaced a jack-pine and spruce forest. These forests were short-lived, and as conditions grew increasingly warmer the mesic hardwood forests were replaced by the more xeric-adapted oak, hickory, and pine associations. This occurred sometime between about 10,000 and 9,000 years ago. During the Hypsithermal interval, sometime between 8,000 and 6,000 years ago, temperatures reached a postglacial maximum. By the end of the Hypsithermal, essentially modern conditions were established throughout most of the Southeast. Along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, oak-hickory forests were replaced by southern pine forests. With the stabilization of the sea coasts at about 6,000 years ago, a marked expansion of swamp species is documented on the Coastal Plain (Brooks et al. 1989).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Pre-Contact Overview

The following overview serves as a basic map of cultural trends during the Pre-Contact era in the Midlands region of South Carolina. The Midlands includes the Broad River watershed (the Saluda River Basin is part of this watershed), which extends through the Piedmont and Upper and Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Several archaeological investigations have occurred in the Midlands or in similar environmental conditions, including those in southern North Carolina (Cable et al. 2005; Coe 1964; Griffin et al. 2001), the Sandhills and inner Coastal Plain of South Carolina (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Cable and Cantley 1979, 1998; Sassaman et al. 1990), and eastern Georgia (O'Steen 1983). These include work on federal installations such as Fort Bragg, North Carolina (Cable et al. 2005; Griffin et al. 2001), Shaw Air Force Base (Poinsett Bombing Range- Cantley and Cable 2002), South Carolina (Cable and Cantley 1998; Cliff et al. 1999; Kreisa et al. 1996), and the Savannah River Site (Sassaman 1993; Sassaman et al. 1990; Sassaman et al. 2002); South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) projects such as the southeastern Columbia beltway (Anderson 1974, 1978, 1979; Goodyear 1976); and major data recovery investigations at the Manning Site (38LX50) sponsored by the SCDOT (O'Steen 2003; Southerlin et al. 1997).

In South Carolina, the Pre-Contact era is divided into four periods (after Willey and Phillips 1958). These include the Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. Specific technologies and strategies for procuring resources define each of these periods, with approximate temporal limits also in place. Major cultural trends and their effect on the archaeological record are also discussed. Within each period, with the exception of the Paleoindian, there are temporal subperiods that are defined on technological bases as well. A brief description of each period follows, including discussions of the temporal subperiods within each period. Readers are directed to Goodyear and Hanson (1989) and Sassaman et al. (1990) for more detailed discussions of particular aspects of these periods and subperiods in South Carolina.

The Paleoindian Period. Archaeologists call the beginning of the human occupation of North America the Paleoindian period. Initial human occupation of the Southeast is currently unknown but is assumed to be before 11500 BC (Anderson 2005:1). The first widespread evidence of human occupation is associated with Clovis and related fluted point assemblages, which are inferred to occur between roughly 11500 and 10000 BC. Terminal Paleoindian occupations are associated with the onset of the Holocene, dating from roughly 10000 to 8000 BC. These intervals have elsewhere been formalized into a new chronology for the period, consisting of Early, Middle, and Terminal Paleoindian subperiods (Anderson 2005). Anderson and Sassaman (1996) and Anderson (2005) authored studies that provide valuable insight into the Paleoindian period in the Southeast. The following discussion briefly summarizes our current understanding of the Paleoindian period.

For most of the twentieth century, archaeologists believed that humans arrived on the continent near the end of the last Pleistocene glaciation, termed the Wisconsinan in North America, prior to 10000 BC. The distinctive fluted projectile points and blade tool technology of the Middle Paleoindian subperiod (described below) occurs throughout North America by this time. During the last few decades of the twentieth century, researchers began to encounter artifacts and deposits that predate the Middle Paleoindian subperiod at a number of sites in North and South America. To date, these sites are few in number. The most notable are Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1990; Carlisle and Adovasio 1982), Monte Verde in Chile (Dillehay 1989, 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997), Cactus Hill in Virginia (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997), and most recently, the Topper/Big Pine Tree site in Allendale County, South Carolina (Goodyear 1999). All of these sites contain artifacts in stratigraphic locales below Middle Paleoindian subperiod deposits. Radiocarbon dates indicate occupations at the Meadowcroft and Topper/Big Pine Tree sites that are 10,000 to 20,000 years earlier than the earliest Clovis occupations. Cactus Hill produced evidence of a blade technology that predates Middle Paleoindian sites by 2,000 to 3,000 years. Monte Verde produced radiocarbon dates comparable to those at North and South American Paleoindian sites but reflects a very different lithic technology than that evidenced at Middle and Late Paleoindian sites. Similarly, the lithic artifacts associated with the other Early Paleoindian deposits discovered to date do not display the blade technology so evident during the succeeding period.

Unfortunately, the numbers of artifacts recovered from these sites are too small at present to determine if they reflect a single technology or multiple approaches to lithic tool manufacture. Additional research at these and other sites will be necessary to determine how they relate to the better-known sites of the succeeding Middle Paleoindian and how these early sites reflect the peopling of the Americas.

The Middle and Late Paleoindian subperiods correspond with the terminal Pleistocene, approximately 11500 to 8000 BC, when the climate was generally much colder than today and when sea level was over 61 meters (200 feet) below present levels. Another notable feature of the terminal Pleistocene was the declining populations of megafauna. The patterns of human adaptation for these subperiods are reconstructed from data from other areas of the country and from distributional data on the diagnostic fluted projectile points (e.g., Clovis, Hardaway, Dalton) within the Southeast. Very few Paleoindian sites have been excavated in the Southeast, and only recently have South Carolina sites received attention (Goodyear et al. 1989). However, the data from surface finds of Paleoindian points seem to indicate that cultures of this period were focused along major river drainages, especially in terrace locations

(Anderson and Logan 1981:10; Goodyear 1979). Similarly, Anderson et al. (1990:39-40) suggest an emphasis on flood plain locales in the Oconee River Valley of Georgia with a shift to an increased use of upland areas through time. Work in the Oconee Valley by O'Steen et al. (1986) also demonstrated the presence of specific Paleoindian site types associated with particular settings within the valley.

If the pattern from other areas of the country holds true in South Carolina, then the adaptation was one of broad-range, high-mobility hunting and gathering with a possible focus on megafauna exploitation (Gardner 1974). Evidence to suggest a more generalized approach, with small game and plant foods providing the bulk of Paleoindian subsistence, also has been collected for the eastern United States (Meltzer 1988; Meltzer and Smith 1986). The limited association of megafauna remains with cultural artifacts in the Southeast may support this contention.

Although few sites dating to the Paleoindian period are recorded in the Upper Coastal Plain and Sandhills of South Carolina, this may be partially attributed to the low densities of artifacts that Paleoindian habitations produce. Paleoindian populations used the best available materials for tool manufacture. The mobile nature of most Paleoindian groups indicates that these groups preferred highly curated tools. As such, tools were sharpened and resharpened numerous times, and available raw material was used to the fullest extent possible. In many instances, lithic reduction locales dating to the Paleoindian period will contain no diagnostic artifacts, often making it impossible to discern a Paleoindian site from one of a later period. Most of the temporally diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts that have been found in South Carolina were recovered from the ground surface.

Early Archaic Subperiod (8000-6000 BC). The Early Archaic corresponds to the adaptation of native groups to Holocene conditions. The environment in central South Carolina during this period was still colder and moister than at present, and an oak-hickory forest was establishing itself on the Coastal Plain (Watts 1970, 1980; Whitehead 1965, 1973). The megafauna of the Pleistocene had disappeared, and a more typical woodland flora and fauna were established. The Early Archaic adaptation on the Fall Line of South Carolina is not clear; however, several sites in the region have produced Early Archaic remains (Goodyear et al. 1989; Michie 1978; Wetmore et al. 1986:17-19). Early Archaic finds in the region are most typically side- or corner-notched projectile points (e.g., Dalton, Palmer, Kirk), which have been determined to be Early Archaic through excavation of sites in other areas of the Southeast (Claggett and Cable 1982; Coe 1964). Several large Early Archaic sites have been partially excavated along the Broad-Saluda-Congaree drainages, including the Taylor Site (38LX1-Michie 1971) and the Nipper Creek Site (38RD18-Wetmore et al. 1986).

Early Archaic sites generally are small, suggesting a high degree of mobility. Diagnostic projectile points have been recovered from all portions of the lower Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain, suggesting a shift from the riverine emphasis of the earlier Paleoindian period (Goodyear et al. 1989:38; Wetmore et al. 1986:18). This is particularly true for the earliest Dalton and Palmer points. Interestingly, these types display a technological continuation of the earlier Paleoindian lithic tradition not found in the later corner-notched or bifurcated types (Goodyear et al. 1989:39; Oliver 1985:200). In fact, Dalton and Hardaway-Dalton types are often defined as Late Paleoindian or Transitional Paleoindian types.

Anderson and Hanson (1988) propose a model for Early Archaic subsistence/settlement on the South Atlantic Slope. This model suggests the implementation of high residential mobility throughout most seasons, with aggregation in winter when resources are less widely distributed within the region. Further, population aggregates are associated with specific drainages. Annual population movements include use of the Piedmont and upper Coastal Plain within each drainage; Sandhills areas presumably were visited in the fall, probably due to the presence of dense oak masts and concentrations of mast-consuming ungulates (e.g., deer) (Sassaman et al. 1990:50-52). Further, Anderson and Hanson (1988:271) suggest the presence of "macrobands" associated with the larger drainages that cross the region. Interaction between these larger aggregates permitted the flow of extra-local raw materials, information, and mates between the groups occupying each drainage. Presumably, the aggregation of populations within drainages near the Fall Line in the late fall and early winter and movements of populations between drainages at the

same time would contribute to the diversity of lithic raw materials recovered from Early Archaic sites in the Sandhills/Fall Line region.

In contrast, O'Steen's (1983) model of Early Archaic settlement suggests fairly restricted occupation during this period in the Oconee Valley of the Georgia Piedmont. Recurring occupation of base camps within the valley, at locales that provided access to the greatest density and diversity of resources, was suggested, with lithic exchange networks that extended across territorial boundaries of particular groups.

Middle Archaic Subperiod (6000-2000 BC). The trends initiated in the Early Archaic (i.e., increased population and adaptation to local environments) continued through the Middle Archaic subperiod. Climatically, the study area was still warming, and an oak-hickory forest dominated the region until circa 2000 BC, when pines became more prevalent (Watts 1970, 1980). Stemmed projectile points (e.g., Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford Lanceolate) and ground stone artifacts characterize this period. On the Piedmont to the north and west, site densities apparently increased through the period, suggesting a more intensive implementation of foraging strategies; no specific locales appear to be favored for occupation (Blanton and Sassaman 1989:59-60). On the Coastal Plain, Middle Archaic sites occur with less frequency but show evidence of more intensive habitation and large-scale tool production. This suggests an increased "patchiness" in resources on the Coastal Plain, compared to earlier periods or the contemporary Piedmont (Sassaman et al. 1990:10). Thus, a different pattern of settlement is suggested for this period in the lower portions of South Carolina.

Sandhills Middle Archaic sites appear to relate more to the Coastal Plain settlement pattern than the pattern evidenced on the Piedmont. Anderson's (1979:236) excavation of Middle Archaic components at 38LX5 and 38LX64 on the western side of the Congaree River suggest use of river flood plain locales (e.g., 38LX64) as long term residential sites, similar to logistical base camps, and use of nearby upland settings (e.g., 38LX5) as more specialized resource extraction loci. However, extensive examinations of interriverine settings in the region have not been undertaken in the immediate area. The distribution and nature of Middle Archaic sites at the Department of Energy's Savannah River Site on the Savannah River immediately below Augusta, Georgia suggest a pattern similar to that described for the Piedmont (Sassaman et al. 1990:310).

Late Archaic Subperiod (2000-500 BC). The Late Archaic subperiod apparently relates to a time of population expansion and increased local adaptations (Caldwell 1958). It was also during this time that the first pottery appeared on the South Carolina coast and in the Fall Line region. This pottery is the sand tempered or untempered Thom's Creek series and the fiber tempered Stallings series; both were decorated by punctation, incising, finger pinching, and, for Thom's Creek, possibly simple stamping and dentate stamping. Large, stemmed bifaces (e.g., Savannah River) are the most common lithic artifacts in the earlier preceramic Late Archaic assemblages. Smaller, stemmed points appear in association with the ceramic wares, apparently representing a transition between the ceramic Late Archaic and subsequent Early Woodland cultural manifestations of the region.

Distribution of Late Archaic sites throughout the southeastern Atlantic seaboard suggests that intensive exploitation of specific aquatic resources was common throughout the period. Large sites, presumably representing long periods of occupation by a large population aggregate, occur along the major drainages and the coastal estuaries. Emphasis on anadromous fishes at the Fall Line and in the Piedmont and shellfish along the coast has been suggested by several researchers (Claggett and Cable 1982:40; Taylor and Smith 1978) to explain the presence of these large sites. However, the distinctive large, stemmed projectile points generally associated with Late Archaic occupations have been recovered from sites in almost all environmental settings from the mountains to the coast throughout South Carolina (Wetmore et al. 1986:21). Thus, Late Archaic sites can be expected throughout the interriverine uplands of the Sandhills, the lower Piedmont, and the upper Coastal Plain.

Sassaman et al. (1990:312-314) propose a model for Late Archaic settlement on the Savannah River Site that includes large population aggregations in the river valley during the spring and summer with a dispersal of smaller family groups into tributary

drainages during the fall and winter of each year. This would result in the development of large, dense sites with very diverse artifact assemblages occurring in the river flood plain and smaller and less diverse sites occurring along smaller drainages and in the interriverine areas. Anderson's (1979:236-237) excavations at four sites in the Congaree Valley in Lexington County tend to support such a model with two sites located in upland settings adjacent to the flood plain containing remains suggestive of limited activity animal processing and two sites on the flood plain containing evidence of intensive occupation suggestive of long term residence and a wide range of activities.

Early Woodland Subperiod (500 BC-AD 200). Some researchers choose to consider Thom's Creek an Early Woodland manifestation. Because of the close association in some areas between Thom's Creek and fiber-tempered ceramics, here Thom's Creek is considered Ceramic Late Archaic. The first Woodland manifestations in the region are characterized by a significant increase in stamp decorated pottery. Following Espenshade and Brockington (1989), definitive markers of the Early Woodland are considered here to be Deptford Check Stamped (linear and bold), Deptford Simple Stamped (including possible Refuge Simple Stamped), and coarse tempered, fabric impressed pottery. In the Early Woodland, the region apparently represented an area of interaction between widespread ceramic traditions, with the paddle stamped tradition dominant to the south, and the fabric impressed and cord marked tradition dominant to the north and west (Blanton et al. 1986; Caldwell 1958; Espenshade 1986; Espenshade and Brockington 1989).

The subsistence and settlement pattern of the Early Woodland subperiod suggests population expansion and the movement of groups into areas used less intensively in earlier periods. Hanson (1982) suggests that this dispersal reflects a collapse of a previously stable resource base (e.g., drowned estuaries on the coast [cf. Trinkley 1989:78]) and the attempt of Early Woodland populations to replace a focused subsistence strategy with a more diffuse one (after Cleland 1976). Anderson and Joseph (1988:218) note a similar diffusion of population and reduced regional interaction during the Early Woodland period of the Middle Savannah River Valley of South Carolina. Similar dispersals are noted for the Savannah River Site with a shift from the flood plains to an occupation of the uplands along the many tributaries of the Savannah River (Sassaman et al. 1990:315). Anderson (1979:237) suggests a general shift away from the Congaree flood plain as well. Presumably, single family residences were established in the upland locales that were inhabited throughout the year. Additional resources were procured through exchange with neighbors or collected from specialized sites scattered throughout the immediate area surrounding a household.

Thus, Early Woodland sites most common in the region generally consist of small ceramic and lithic scatters in a variety of environmental zones. Some will represent residential locations of single family units while other sites will represent resource extraction loci. Lower artifact frequencies and diversity as well as reduced site size could be expected at the resource extraction sites.

Middle and Late Woodland Subperiods (AD 200-1000). The typological manifestations of the Middle and Late Woodland subperiods in the region are somewhat unclear. The check stamped tradition of the Early Woodland Deptford series continues through most of the Middle Woodland, and check stamping reappears late in the Late Woodland subperiod. Cord marked and fabric impressed ceramics continue to be produced through the Middle and Late Woodland periods, as do simple stamped wares. There is no single decorative mode which can be associated with this period, and recent research has only begun to sort out the confusion (Anderson et al. 1982; Blanton et al. 1986; Trinkley 1983).

Middle and Late Woodland settlement patterns appear to continue the diffused distributions noted for the Early Woodland (Trinkley 1989:83-84). Interior Coastal Plain sites of the subperiods tend to occur adjacent to the large swampy flood plains of the many rivers crossing the Coastal Plain with numerous small scatters of Middle/Late Woodland artifacts occurring on the interriverine uplands.

Mississippian Period (AD 1000-1543). The diagnostic complicated stamped ceramics and small triangular projectile points of the Mississippian period mark the transition of groups in the region into a

complex system of social organization which lasted until first European contact. In most areas of the Southeast, the Mississippian period is characterized by an emphasis on agriculture and by the development of complex public works and ceremonial centers occupied by a highly stratified society. Mounds are known on the Wateree River to the east (Ferguson 1971, 1975) and on the Savannah River to the west (Taylor and Smith 1978), but no large mounds have been identified in the Columbia area to date.

Mississippian groups were apparently aligned along major drainages (i.e., those with extensive floodplains—Anderson 1989:114). A wide range of site types has been identified for Piedmont Mississippian occupations throughout South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. Larger villages tend to be associated with specific mound sites. Smaller habitation sites are scattered along the surrounding drainages, to the extent that single family compounds may be present on secondary drainages with adequate flood plains to support the agricultural production of foodstuffs (Ferguson and Green 1984; Poplin 1990). Ferguson and Green (1984) also note that Mississippian centers generally display a symmetric distribution above and below the Fall Line with few large sites in the immediate location of the distinctive rapids of the local rivers. Thus, major Mississippian sites tend to be located along the major drainages of South Carolina that possess extensive flood plains; however, they occur either on the lower Piedmont (above the Fall Line) *or* on the upper Coastal Plain (below the Fall Line) rather than at the transition between these two major physiographic regions of the state.

One of the principal Mississippian centers of South Carolina is located to the east of Columbia on the Wateree River. Mulberry Mound group, presumably representing the Contact period town of Cofitachequi, is considered to represent the regional "center" of Mississippian settlement throughout central South Carolina. Anderson (1989:119) suggests that an extensive buffer existed between the province associated with Cofitachequi, and the neighboring province of Ocute, presumably centered on the Oconee River in Georgia. Much of the Savannah River Valley appears to have been abandoned during the later Pre-Contact and Contact periods. Extensive research has not been conducted in the drainages between the Savannah and Wateree, but large Mississippian settlements have not been positively identified in these drainages to date. Thus, the Wateree River east of Columbia may represent the edge of Mississippian settlement associated with Cofitachequi.

In addition to the large central mound villages, many small scatters of Mississippian artifacts are found in diverse environmental settings throughout the surrounding region. These sites probably represent resource extraction loci since an amalgam of agricultural produce and hunted and gathered remains provided subsistence for Mississippian groups throughout the Southeast (Smith 1975). As an example, Goodyear (1976:11-12) notes extensive Mississippian sites along the Congaree River below Columbia. These sites are interpreted as base camps located near prime agricultural lands from which interriverine locales were visited to collect resources not available on the flood plain.

2.2.2 Contact Era and the Colonial Period

Exploration and Contact. Initial European exploration of coastal South Carolina occurred during the early sixteenth century. Indian groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably were living in a way that was very similar to the late Pre-Contact Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. Indeed, the Mississippian chieftain of Cofitachequi, the capital of a highly structured society, was located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540. Cofitachequi is an excellent example of Mississippian social organization present throughout southeastern North America during the late Pre-Contact era (Anderson 1985). Initial European forays into the Southeast led to the disintegration and collapse of aboriginal Mississippian social structures. Disease, warfare, and slave raids contributed to the rapid decline of regional Native American populations during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984). By the late seventeenth century, native groups in coastal South Carolina apparently lived in small, politically and socially autonomous semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980). By the middle to late eighteenth century, very few Native Americans remained in the region; all were displaced or annihilated by the rapidly expanding English colonial settlement of

the Carolinas (cf. Bull 1770, cited in Anderson and Logan 1981:24-25).

Colonization. European colonization into South Carolina began with temporary Spanish and French settlements in the Beaufort area during the sixteenth century. The English, however, were the first Europeans to establish permanent colonies. In 1663, King Charles II made a proprietary grant to a group of powerful English courtiers who had supported his return to the throne in 1660 and who sought to profit from the sale of the new lands. These Lords Proprietors, including Sir John Colleton, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, provided the basic rules of governance for the new colony. They also sought to encourage settlers, many of whom came from the overcrowded island of Barbados in the early years. These Englishmen from Barbados first settled at Albemarle Point on the west bank of the Ashley River in 1670. By 1680, they moved their town down the river to Oyster Point, the present location of Charleston, and called it Charles Towne. These initial settlers, and more who followed them, quickly spread along the central South Carolina coast. By the second decade of the eighteenth century, they had established settlements from the Port Royal Harbor in Beaufort County northward to the Santee River in Georgetown County.

The colony's early settlements grew slowly, and despite its geographic spread, the South Carolina Lowcountry contained only around 5,000 European and African American inhabitants in 1700. The earliest South Carolina economy centered around naval stores production, beef and pork production, and trade with the Native American population. However, by the end of the seventeenth century the colonists had begun to experiment with rice cultivation. The regular flood conditions of the immediate tidal area proved valuable, and production for export increased rapidly. By 1715, Charles Towne exported more than 8,000 barrels of rice annually; this number increased to 40,000 by the 1730s. In the 1740s, Lowcountry residents began to experiment with growing and processing indigo, a blue dye that was very popular in Europe and which became one of South Carolina's principal exports during the eighteenth century. Both indigo and rice were labor-intensive and laid the basis for South Carolina's dependence on African slave labor, much as tobacco had done in the Virginia colony (Coclanis 1989; Wood 1974).

Angered by mistreatment from traders and encroachments on their land, Native Americans throughout the colony attacked in the Yamasee War of 1715 but did not succeed in dislodging the English (Covington 1978:12). While the Yamasee staged a number of successful raids through the 1720s, by 1728 the English had routed them and made the area more accessible for renewed settlement. With the rapidly increasing wealth in the South Carolina Lowcountry, and with the Yamasee War largely behind them, the population began to swell. By 1730 the colony had 30,000 residents, at least half of whom were black slaves. A 1755 magazine, cited by Peter Wood, estimates that South Carolina residents had imported over 32,000 slaves by 1723 (Wood 1974:151). The growing population increased pressure for territorial expansion, which was compounded by the growing black majority in the Lowcountry. Fears of a slave rebellion, along with continuing fears of attack from Native Americans, led Charles Towne residents to encourage settlement in the backcountry.

Backcountry Settlement. Late in the seventeenth century, the first Europeans to settle in the backcountry were Indian traders. These people followed established trade routes into the backcountry to barter and exchange with various Native Americans groups. By 1700, the trading post at the Congarees (Congaree Creek and Congaree River), south of Columbia, was well established. That post was on the trading path that went from Charleston on the coast to Keowee, the capital of the Cherokee Nation (Milling 1969). It was also the highest point on the Congaree River where boat traffic was possible; above what is now Columbia, shoals and rapids made travel and trade by boat nearly impossible (Bryan 1992:20). Other trading paths went from the Congarees to the Creek and Catawba Nations. These were used principally by roving traders who established no real settlements. By the 1730s, speculators gradually began to acquire title to lands along the Congaree River in what is now Lexington and Richland counties. Settlers who planned to farm the rich lands along the Congaree established planta-

tions beginning in the early 1740s. Many of these early settlers migrated to the area from other parts of the Carolinas. Among these early settlers were Philip Jackson, Philip Raiford, John Pearson, and John Fairchild (Moore 1993:10).

This remained an unsafe area for the new white settlers, and they began to establish private forts along the west side of the Congaree River. Fort Congaree was established in 1718 on the west side of the River, approximately five miles south of the junction of the Broad and Saluda rivers. The fort was planned to protect the settlers in the area and to further trade with the Cherokee and Catawba Indians (Moore 1993:8). After four years the Indian trade commissioners turned the fort over to local residents, and it continued to be used until about 1722 (Michie 1989:1).

The End of Proprietary Rule. The capacity of the Lords Proprietors to govern the colony effectively declined in the early years of the eighteenth century. Governance under the Lords Proprietors became increasingly arbitrary while wars with the Native population arose and the colonial currency went into steep depreciation. According to a historian of colonial South Carolina, "proprietary attitudes and behavior . . . convinced many of the dissenters – who at one time had composed the most loyal faction – that the crown was a more reliable source of protection against arbitrary rule" (Weir 1983:94). South Carolina's legislature sent a petition to Parliament in 1719 requesting that royal rule supplant that of the Lords Proprietors. After several years in limbo, South Carolinians received a degree of certainty in 1729 when the crown purchased the Proprietors' interests and in 1730 when the new royal governor, Robert Johnson, arrived in the colony.

Royal Colony and Townships. Johnson arrived with a plan to create townships throughout the colony as a way to ensure the orderly settlement of the backcountry. His scheme originally included nine townships, primarily along the major rivers. Of these, the main settlements were Purrysburg and New Windsor along the Savannah, Kingston along the Waccamaw, Williamsburg and Amelia on the Santee, Fredericksburg along the Wateree, and Queensborough on the Pee Dee. Johnson later revised his scheme to include additional townships, including the Saxe-Gotha township on the Congaree River. Johnson permitted the settlement of these areas on the headright system, which apportioned 50 acres of land to every individual who settled there. Many of these settlers established plantations that were directed toward the production of cash crops. Main plantation residences and facilities were established on the low bluffs of the rivers, near readily accessible river landings. However, settlement proceeded slowly until the 1750s when the South Carolina backcountry population was approximately 20,000, about one-third of the total Lowcountry population (Wallace 1961).

The Saxe-Gotha township essentially took over what had been a small community along the western bank of the Congaree River near what is now Cayce. Figure 2.6 is a 1775 map that shows the Saxe-Gotha Township and the project area (Mouzon 1775). With the creation of these townships, a large party of German-Swiss immigrants was allotted lands in 1737. In 1742, after petitioning for the allotted lands to be surveyed, these immigrants began settling the area. The settlement grew to include mills, stores, and ferries providing goods and services for the settlers (Moore 1993:14-16).

Seeds of Revolution. Despite this swelling population in the backcountry, all important judicial functions were handled in Charleston, the seat of colonial authority. By the 1760s, population growth and limited judicial facilities combined to generate severe lawlessness and discontent in the backcountry. The Regulator Movement arose in response. This movement called for more local courts and for a vigilante response to the banditry (King 1981:8-10). In response to the violence and counter-violence in the backcountry, colonial authorities in Charleston agreed to set up a series of judicial districts through the area. In 1769, the governor authorized seven districts throughout the colony. What is now Columbia was within the Camden District, based in Camden. With the establishment of these judicial districts in South Carolina, settlement, political stability, and overall prosperity began to grow.

The early settlers focused on subsistence agriculture, though they soon began to produce quantities for export. Residents near the Congaree River had turned to wheat and flour by the 1740s. They soon set up their own grist mills and shipped flour

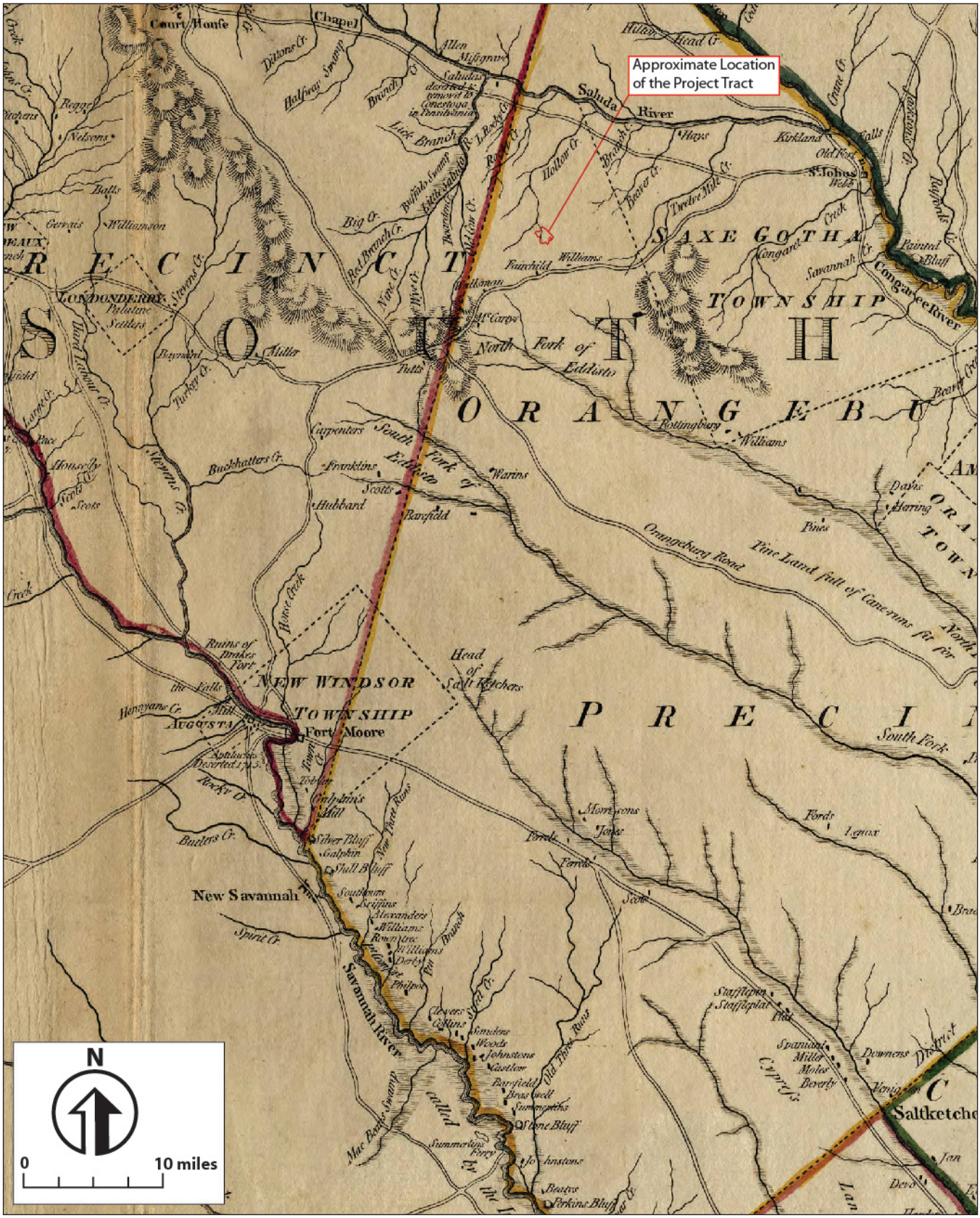


Figure 2.6 Mouzon's (1775) map showing the project area.

to Charleston for redistribution; by the 1760s, this trade had grown to the point that South Carolina was exporting flour to the West Indies. Indigo cultivation also followed the settlers into the backcountry; it was produced extensively along the Congaree and Wateree rivers by the 1750s and shipped to Charleston by way of the rivers. Some backcountry residents experimented with tobacco during the colonial period as well, though competition from the Chesapeake area limited its profitability.

The village of Granby emerged late in the colonial period. Located in what is now Cayce in Lexington County, it served as the principal commercial center for the area, as the influential backcountry merchant Joseph Kershaw had a store where Martin Friday had established a ferry across the Congaree. Kershaw sold his interests in the community during the 1770s, and Wade Hampton I began to purchase them and establish his small "empire" in the area. Figure 2.7 shows a portion of the 1825 Mills' map of the Lexington District and the approximate location of the project tract (Mills 1979). Mills' map depicts no historic roads, canals, or other features in the vicinity of the project.

The major overseas markets for locally produced goods disappeared with the advent of the American Revolutionary War. Loyalties were mixed along the Congaree. While most of the area's residents supported the rebels and condemned excessive taxes, a few still preferred British rule to what they considered anarchy. In the late 1770s, the British military command sought to capitalize on this fund of loyalism in South Carolina. After capturing Charleston in 1780, British forces under Cornwallis advanced north seeking to consolidate a loyalist hold on the backcountry and to use South Carolina as a British stronghold. The British occupied Granby early in 1780 after the fall of Charleston. Thomas Sumter, however, retook the village of Granby later in the year. This was one of a number of battles fought in the Sandhills region, including the devastating defeat of American forces at Camden in August of 1780. Despite this defeat, there was a general advance of the American forces south from North Carolina, as British forces retreated to Charleston. The British finally evacuated Charleston in December of 1782, long after Cornwallis had formally surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, Virginia.

By the end of the Revolutionary War, most of the area's cattle and sheep had either been appropriated by the British or taken by rebel factions. In the wake of advancing and retreating armies during the preceding several years, much of the backcountry farm land had been damaged. After the war the cattle industry quickly recovered as there was a high demand for beef in Georgetown and Charleston. Tobacco rose in importance in addition to a newly flourishing cotton trade.

Early Statehood and the Antebellum Period. The political unrest that generated the Regulator movement revived in the wake of the Revolutionary War. Settlers in the area began to increase their demands that the new state capital be placed closer to the center of the state. During 1786 there were many petitions to the General Assembly, seeking to fix the location of the new state capital; nearly all who lived outside of Charleston agreed that Charleston was no longer satisfactory. After a great deal of contention, the plain above the Congaree River, across the Congaree from the community of Granby in Richland County, was chosen. Columbia would be laid out on a grid pattern with wide streets and square blocks. The new city contained 400 blocks, eight of them reserved for public buildings. Private house lots went on sale in 1786, and in late 1787, construction on the first State House began. The state's records were moved to Columbia in 1789, and the General Assembly began meeting in the new capital in 1790 (Moore 1993:46-48).

With the state government underway in its new home, attention in the new town quickly turned to commerce. The invention of the cotton gin in 1793 led to an increase in the production of cotton in the region. Slaves were in demand to grow the labor intensive crop. This created a new wealthier farmer class in the upcountry, whose children began to intermarry with the wealthier citizens of the coastal counties (Rogers 1969). Robert Mills (1979:697), describing the decreased amount of small grain and vegetable crops being grown and the increased culture of cotton in Richland County, stated that ". . . everything is neglected for the culture of cotton." The best cotton lands averaged a production of 500 pounds per acre. Other crops grown in the region included corn, rice, indigo, wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco, hops, castor oil, and madder for dye (Mills 1979).

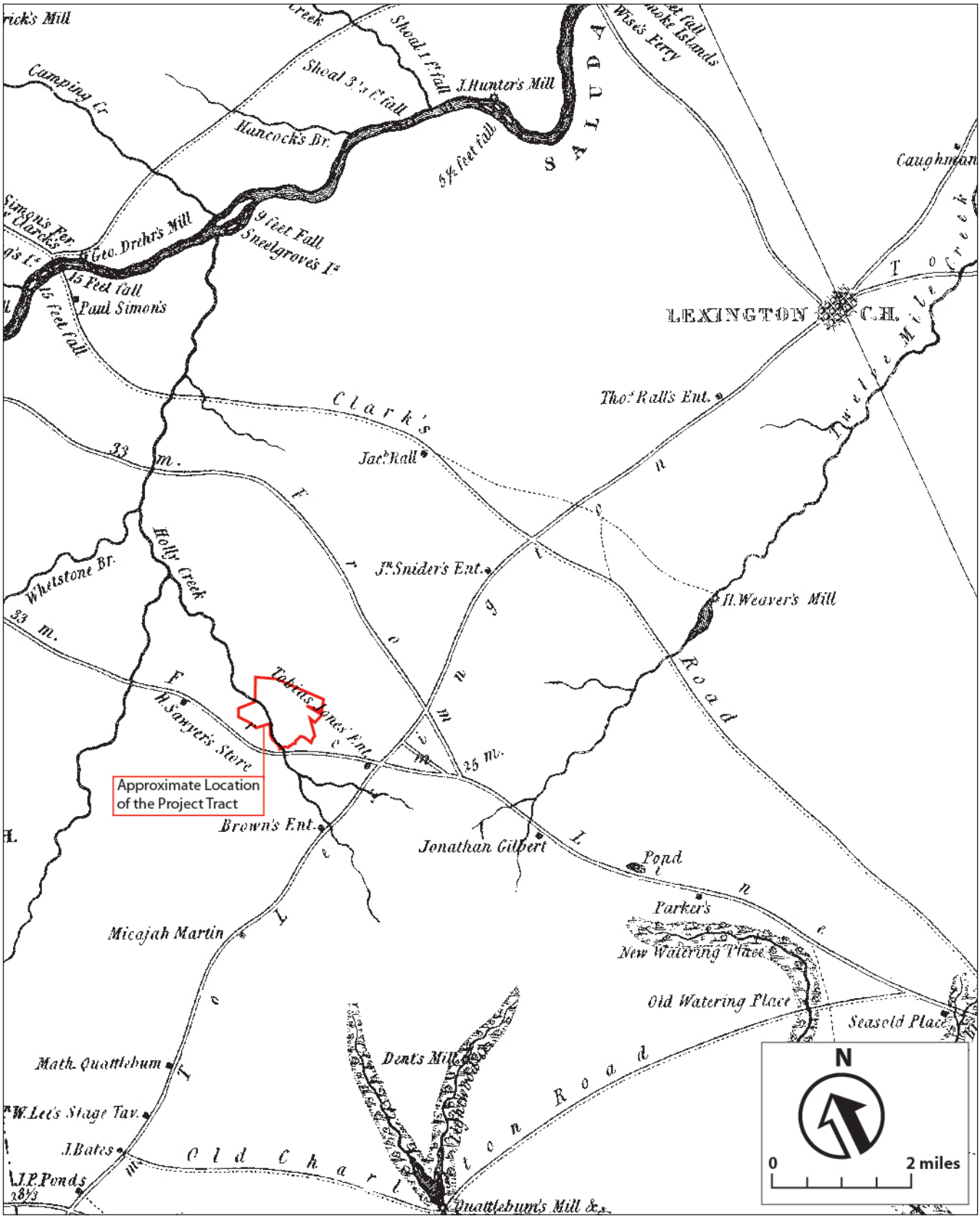


Figure 2.7 Mills' (1825) Map of Lexington District showing the project area.

Improving the area's transportation was an important part of stimulating commerce. Bridging the rivers was an early focus. Wade Hampton, who owned vast lands on both sides of the Congaree by the late eighteenth century, tried repeatedly to build bridges across the river, apparently at Granby below Columbia; all were washed away in the regular floods. Finally in the 1820s, the new Congaree River bridge, at the approximate location of the current Gervais Street Bridge, was constructed high above the flood waters and supported by granite slabs. This was the first reliable connection between Richland and Lexington districts.

More important than bridges, however, were the attempts to improve the rivers themselves. In the early nineteenth century, the State of South Carolina began a program of internal improvements designed to make travel and commerce easier. The state made an initial commitment of $1,000,000 for new projects and allocated $900,000 to complete programs already underway. Two of these projects, the Columbia and Saluda canals, were near Lexington. The Columbia Canal was begun in 1819 and completed in 1824. Further work was done on the canal, and by 1828, the state had spent $2,000,000 on that project alone. The canal was 3.1 miles long, with a fall of 34 feet. It was 12 feet wide and 2.5 feet deep at the north end, 18 feet wide and four feet deep at the south end, with an eight-foot-wide towpath, four lifting locks, and one guard lock. A diversion dam that stretched 1,500 feet was built across the Broad River to channel water into the Columbia Canal. This dam also allowed access to the Saluda Canal Dam. The Saluda Canal was built in the early 1820s in what is now Lexington County, and brought boats from the Saluda Rapids, past Beard's and Senn's falls, to the Broad River opposite the Columbia Canal. It carried boats just over two miles, through five locks, and dropped them 32 feet from the Saluda to the Broad River (Ryan 1974:14). The Saluda Canal is shown on the 1825 Mills' map of Lexington District (see Figure 2.7).

As they were conceived in the early nineteenth century, the canals were principally a source of transportation. The railroads, however, quickly took over that function. The first railroad line entered Columbia in 1842, and by the 1850s two more lines served the capital city (Moore 1993:137). The Columbia Canal remained useful for a short while, but its days as a vital link in the backcountry's transportation were numbered. The Saluda Canal was little used by the time of the Civil War and remains today only as faint depressions in the woods along the river's north bank.

Columbia and the surrounding area prospered in the early antebellum years, cotton's flush times. As steamboats plied the rivers between Columbia and Charleston, cotton flowed to the port as consumer goods flowed to the backcountry. Sugar, salt, alcohol, household goods, and fabric were regularly sent to Columbia and offered for sale in the city's stores. The local economy rose and fell with the price of cotton, though, and Columbia along with the rest of the state suffered repeated waves of low prices from the 1820s through the 1850s. Many South Carolina planters were no longer able to make a living on worn out and eroded soils and sought fresh farm lands for cotton in the "west," the new states of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. A decline in the area's population in the 1850s reflects this trend (Moore 1993).

Many of the commercial and agricultural leaders sought new outlets for their money and new ways to stimulate the southern economy. Many of them followed the northern lead and turned to manufacturing. One of South Carolina's most important efforts to create an antebellum manufacturing base was the Saluda Factory. The remains of Columbia's earliest experiment in manufacturing lie along the southern bank of the Saluda River, approximately two miles from the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers in Lexington County. The Saluda Factory originated in 1834 when 30 entrepreneurs bought the mill site at Beard's Falls; most of these entrepreneurs were Columbia businessmen or planters in the area. A number of capitalists in South Carolina and throughout the South, including a number of wealthy planters, came to see immense value in following the lead of Great Britain and the New England states in establishing mills to process the country's cotton and wool. While William Gregg's venture at Graniteville in Edgefield District is the best known example in South Carolina, the Saluda Factory was the largest cotton mill in the state at the time it was built (Lander 1969).

The Civil War. Because the Columbia area was at the center of a network of road and river transportation routes, troops moved constantly through the area during the Civil War. A hospital located there

treated wounded soldiers who eventually were furloughed home. Columbia had several organized "home guard" militia companies: the Governor's Guards, Richland Rifles, Carolina Blues, Columbia Artillery, Congaree Cavalry, and several unnamed companies (Lucas 1976).

The Columbia area also served as a haven for refugees fleeing war-torn areas. In 1860, Columbia's population was only 8,052, but within two years it had increased to more than 20,000, primarily due to the refugees (Jones 1971:177). In February 1865, General William T. Sherman marched toward Columbia rather than toward Charleston as was expected. When the Union troop movements were detected in Lexington County, Confederate forces destroyed the Congaree River Bridge to slow Sherman's progress. As General Sherman noted in his correspondence, "I directed General Howard not to cross directly in front of Columbia, but to cross the Saluda at the factory, three miles above, and afterward Broad River, so as to approach Columbia from the north" (*Official Records* [*OR*] Series I, vol. 47:20-21). Orlando M. Poe, a member of the Army Corps of Engineers who was with Sherman, noted the following:

> *. . . the bridges over the Saluda, Broad, and Congaree were all found to have been burned. A pontoon bridge was built at the Saluda River bridge, near the factory, and a portion of the Fifteenth Corps crossed during the night. The Left Wing pontoon bridge was built over the Saluda at Zion Church, nine and one-half miles above Columbia, and some force crossed. On the 17th a pontoon bridge was built just above the ruins of the former bridge over Broad River, three miles above Columbia, and the Right Wing crossed to the north bank and occupied the city, the greater part of which was burned during the night* (*OR*, Series I., vol. 47:170).

With the combination of Union soldiers intent on destroying the Confederacy, locals who wanted as little materiel as possible to fall into Union hands, high winds, and freely flowing alcohol, a series of fires over a 48-hour period burned about one-third of the town of Columbia. The town's citizens blamed the fires on General Sherman's Union troops, but Sherman always maintained the fires were set by Confederates under the command of General Wade Hampton (Lucas 1976).

The Postbellum Period. The destruction of significant parts of the Columbia area during the Civil War, combined with the loss of life and property and the deterioration of the land due to cotton agriculture, caused hard times. Near famine conditions existed in some areas (Moore 1989:2). Columbia rebounded, however, and signs of renewed life were evident within a few years of the war. Railroads were rebuilt, new businesses emerged, and the city's boundaries expanded, all within the late nineteenth century. However, the project area remained relatively undeveloped and mainly agricultural in function.

Several developments allowed Columbia to maintain its bustling appearance. Railroad tracks in the Columbia area were destroyed during the Civil War. The years immediately after the Civil War saw a flurry of activity in an attempt to restore the city's railroad connections. Trains from Charleston began to arrive in early 1866, while the Columbia and Greenville Railroad was completed to Charlotte by April of 1866. By 1868, Columbia had direct rail connections to the rich cotton lands in the western part of the state with the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company. The Southern Railway ran less than one mile south of the project area (Figure 2.8), connecting the agricultural lands of the project area with consumers in more developed areas.

2.2.3 Brief History of the Lexington Quarry Project

The project historian reviewed the records of Lexington County at the Registrar of Deeds in the Town of Lexington, the SCDAH in Columbia, and US Census Records on May 4 and 5, 2015. The project area is subdivided into three tax parcels. There is some historical overlap, so parcels will be discussed as three groups of properties. The property history was documented as fully as possible using publically accessible records and documents.

Wild Rose Farms, TMS 006100-05-023. The earliest deed that could be associated with the Wild Rose Farms parcel shows D.M. (Drayton M.) and Sallie Crosson sold and bequeathed portions of their Fredonia plantation to their son, Ralph Crosson in

Figure 2.8 The approximate location of the Project on the Lexington County and Township Maps of 1898, within the Gilbert Hollow US Census District.

1922 (LCDB 2W:327). According to US Census and cemetery records, D.M. Crosson was a medical doctor born in 1858 in Newberry, South Carolina. By 1900, he was living in Gilbert Hollow with his wife and five children (Lexington Genealogical Association 1991; USCB 1900). Gilbert Hollow is a designated US Census District approximately nine miles east of Lexington. Sallie Crosson was born in 1862 and grew up as Sallie Bodie. Her father, James, farmed land in Gilbert Hollow at least as early as 1870 and potentially starting in 1850 (USCB 1850, 1870). It is likely that portions of the Crosson's Fredonia estate originally belonged to James Bodie and were passed down through Sallie to Ralph Crosson. The 1930 US Census, the last census the Crossons appeared in before their deaths in the late 1930s, shows them continuing to live in Gilbert Hollow with one daughter. They were both buried in the Leesville/Wittenburg Lutheran Church Cemetery in Leesville, South Carolina along with several of their children, including Ralph (Lexington Genealogical Association 1991).

Ralph Crosson owned the property until he sold it to Noah Long in 1942 (LCDB 50:240). By 1974, the property had the same boundaries as the current parcel (LCDB 3998:155- see Figure 2.9). It stayed in the Long family until 1991, when it was sold to Wells and Benjamin Whaley of Wild Rose Farms. In 2014, it was purchased by Vulcan Lands, Inc.

Based on the SCDAH *2013 Survey Manual,* there are no survey-eligible properties on the Wild Rose Farms property. The 1944 USGS *Gilbert, SC* quadrangle map (see Figure 3.7) shows one building on the property. During the architectural field survey a standing barn was observed to the west of Pond Ridge Road; Figure 2.10 presents a view of this barn. However, based on the location of the structure on the 1944 map and the construction material and methods of the barn, it was likely (re) constructed within the last 50 years. Most likely, the exterior boards of the barn were salvaged from an older building and used to construct this barn in its present location. It is likely associated with the Long family's ownership of the property.

Crapps Tract, TMS 006100-05-030. This 20.21-acre tract was a portion of a larger property owned by F. H. Hendrix by 1938 (LCPB 26G:66). The property ran from the boundary with the Wild Rose Farms parcel to US 1. F. H. Hendrix subdivided the property and sold this portion to Rosa Holiday, who sold it to Dalton P. Addy in 1946 (LCDB 5X:110). It remained in the Addy family until 1994 when M. D. Addy sold it to Preston Crapps (LCDB 2875:109). Members of the Crapps family owned the property until they sold it to Vulcan Lands, Inc., in 2015 (LCDB 17637:163).

The 1944 USGS *Gilbert*, *SC* quadrangle map (see Figure 3.7) shows no structures on the property. There is no historical record of any improvements to the lands and none were observed during the cultural resources survey.

Crapps Family Limited Partnership TMS 005000-05-020. This tax parcel includes project Tracts A, B and C. Tract A is located in the western portion of the project tract to the west of Windmill Road. Tract B is located in the northern portion of the project tract to the north of Stutman Road. Tract C is located in the central portion of the project tract to the south of Stutman Road. At least a 52-acre portion of this 368-acre tax parcel was once owned by Samuel Black. Samuel Black was born in 1811 in Richland County (Lexington Genealogical Association 1991; USCB 1850). By 1860, he was farming property in Gilbert's Hollow (USCB 1860). The US Census Agricultural Schedule of 1880 shows Black owned 340 acres, the majority of which was devoted to growing cereal grains with the aid of three hired field laborers. Samuel Black died in 1896 and was buried at the Salem Lutheran Church Cemetery in Leesville (Lexington Genealogical Association 1991). In 1894, Samuel Black sold a 52-acre tract to his daughter Ritta (Black) McCartha and her husband J.E.B. McCartha (LCDB 00:296). Ritta is listed as Samuel's daughter in the US Census of 1870. It is likely he gifted or granted more of his 340 acres to the McCarthas, but these transactions were not recorded with the Lexington County Registrar of Deeds.

J.E.B McCartha was born in 1860. By 1880, he was farming in Gilbert's Hollow and was married to Ritta Black (USCB 1880). This same census record shows Samuel Black and the McCarthas in the same household. It is likely the McCarthas and their infant son were living with Samuel Black, who was divorced. Property records (LCDB SS:55) detail an agreement between J.E.B McCartha and a business associate, F.H. Hendrix, and D.M. Crosson in 1899. McCartha

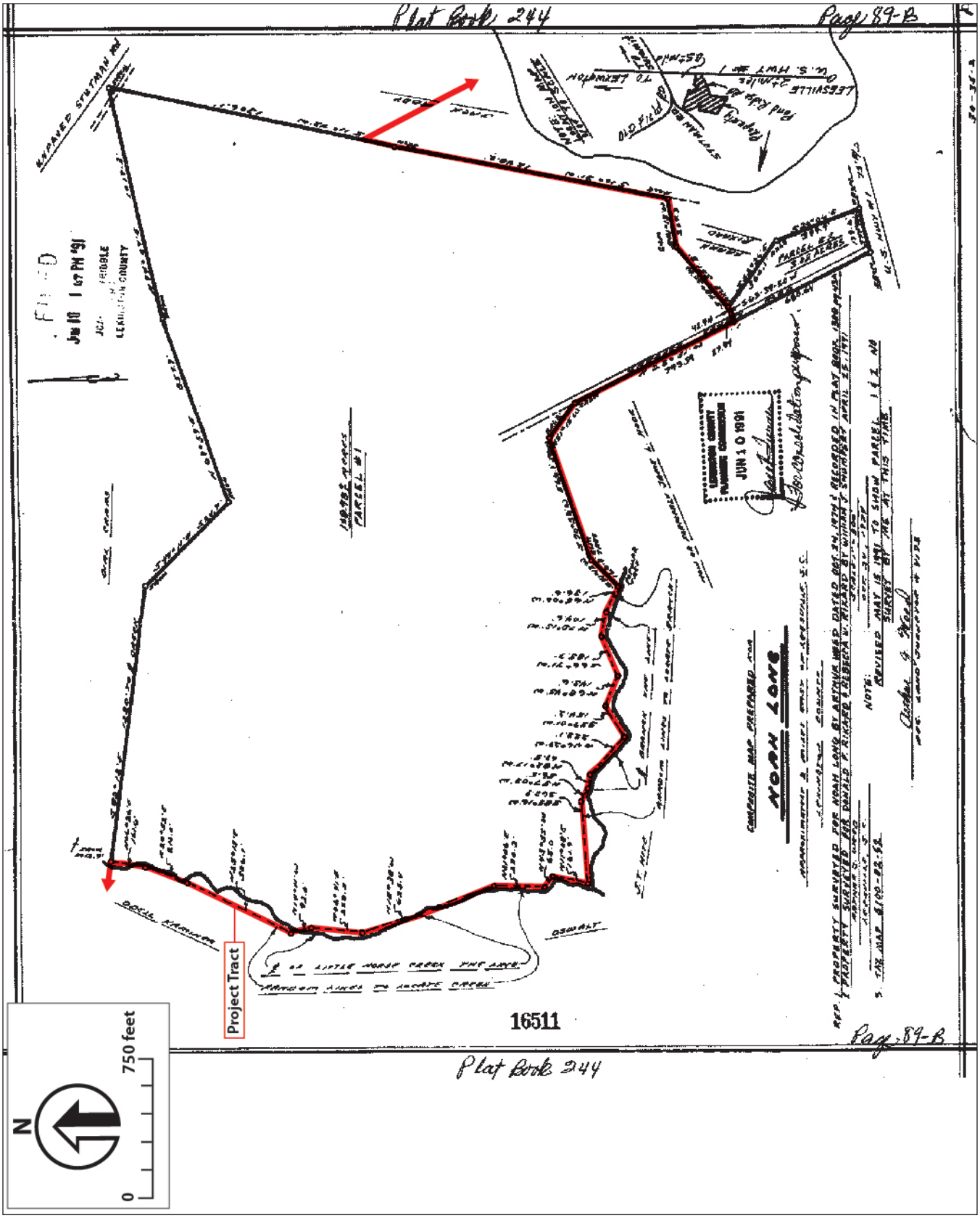


Figure 2.9 A 1974 Wild Rose Farms plat map, showing modern property boundaries.

Figure 2.10 View of southeast oblique of the reconstructed barn on the Wild Rose Farm property.

and Hendrix entered into a 50-year, non-transferable lease with Crosson to construct a tram road. The tram road connected the rail line, located approximately 1.3 miles to the south of the parcel, with an orchard they had constructed (LCDB SS:55). It is possible Stutman Road is a remnant of this tram road. In 1900, McCartha owned and farmed his own land in Gilbert's Hollow. He and Ritta were living with their four children (USCB 1900). By 1930, however, J.E.B.'s occupation changed to mail carrier and they lived within incorporated Leesville (USCB 1930). J.E.B. McCartha died in 1937 and Ritta McCartha passed away in 1953. They are buried in the Wittenburg Lutheran Church (Leesville) Cemetery (http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=60343843).

The plat map surveyed in 1938 of the estate of J.E.B. McCartha shows he owned all 368 acres of the modern property 005000-05-020 (Figure 2.11). In 1953, the heirs of J.E.B and Ritta McCartha sold the property to Boyd Lumber (LCDB 7M:159). In 1954, William Crapps purchased this same property from Boyd (LCDB 8A:45). William Crapps passed this property, at a cost of $10.00, to the Crapps Family Limited Partnership in 2002 (LCDB 6928:98).

There are no survey eligible properties on the Crapps Family Tax Parcel. The 1944 USGS *Gilbert, SC* quadrangle map (see Figure 3.7) shows three buildings and a cemetery within the property. These buildings no longer retain architectural or structural integrity and will be discussed in Chapter 3 along with the cemetery (Site 38LX652). These structures likely date from between 1880 and 1920 and are associated with the Black and McCartha families.

2.3 Previous Cultural Resources Investigations Near the Lexington Quarry Project

We examined the state archaeological site files at SCIAA and the NRHP listings on Archsite for previously recorded archaeological sites, historic properties, and previous investigations within 0.25 mile of the proposed Lexington Quarry Project. Several cultural resource investigations have occurred within 0.25 mile of the project. These include Roberts and Tippett (1989), Long (2009), and Barr (2014a-e). Previous investigations identified several archaeological sites and architectural resources within 0.25

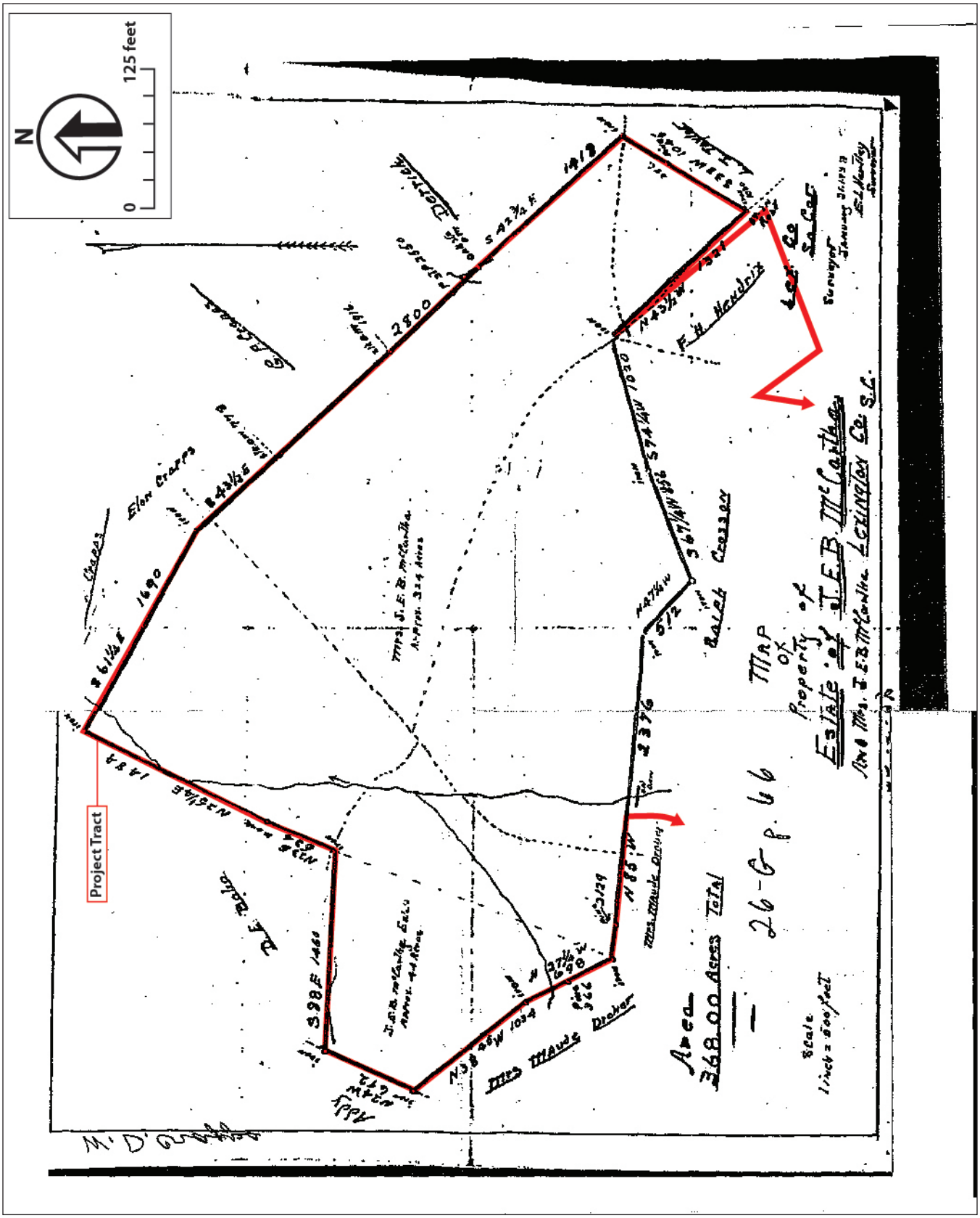


Figure 2.11 1938 Plat of the Estate of J.E.B. McCartha.

mile of the Project (see Figure 1.1). Previous cultural resource investigations are summarized below.

Archaeological Survey of the U.S. 1 Widening (Roberts and Tippett 1989)

In 1989, the SCDOT conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed US 1 Widening Project. During the survey, investigators identified 31 archaeological sites and six historic architectural resources. Of these, two archaeological sites (38LX303 and 38LX306) are located within 0.25 mile of the Lexington Quarry Project. Site 38LX303 is a small nondiagnostic lithic scatter. Site 38LX303 is not eligible for the NRHP (Roberts and Tippett 1989:70-72). Site 38LX306 is a large abandoned twentieth century farm complex; the main house had been demolished. Site 38LX306 is not eligible for the NRHP (Roberts and Tippett 1989:75).

Historic Architectural Survey of the US 1 Widening Project (Long 2009)

In 2009, the SCDOT conducted an historic architectural survey of the US 1 Widening Project. Four of the historic architectural resources (0796, 0797, 0798, and 0801) are located within 0.25 mile of the Lexington Quarry Project. Resource 0796 is a ca. 1940-1950 country store. Resource 0796 is eligible for the NRHP (Long 2009:4). The proposed development of the Lexington Quarry Project will not affect Resource 0796 due to the 300-foot buffer and distance from the resource. Resource 0797 is a ca. 1946 house that has been converted into a duplex. Resource 0798 is a ca. 1946 house. Resource 0801 is ca. 1940 house. Resources 0797, 0798, and 0801 are not eligible for the NRHP (Long 2009:5).

Ridge Protection Coalition Project (Barr 2014a-e)

In 2014, Barr & Associates conducted an archaeological inventory/selective survey of several known sites in the area of the Lexington Quarry Project, resulting in the recordation of five archaeological sites (38LX639 through 38LX643) within 0.25 mile of the current project. Site 38LX639 is a large nondiagnostic Pre-Contact lithic scatter defined by nine positive shovel tests containing a total of 10 artifacts. The site was delineated on the neighboring parcel to the northern edge of the 300-foot buffer around the Project APE. Barr (2014a) recommended additional work on site 38LX639. During the current cultural resources survey of the Lexington Quarry Tract, investigators recovered no cultural material near the recorded area of 38LX639.

Site 38LX640 is a small surface scatter of Late Woodland lithic artifacts. Barr (2014b) noted that 11 artifacts were recovered in a complete surface collection. He recommended additional work on site 38LX640. The recorded location of 38LX640 is largely within the Crapps Tract, extending to both sides of Stutman Road. During the current cultural resources survey of the Lexington Quarry Project, investigators thoroughly examined the ground surface and also excavated shovel tests at reduced (15-meter) intervals in the reported location of 38LX640. Investigators recovered no cultural materials from the ground surface or from shovel tests in the recorded area of 38LX640.

Site 38LX642 is a small Middle Woodland lithic scatter. Barr (2014d) notes that the survey type was "recordation only," so it is assumed that no field investigations were undertaken and the artifacts were collected by the landowner over the years. Barr (2014d) recommended additional work on site 38LX642. Site 38LX642 is located approximately 470 meters to the northeast of the Project APE on the opposite side of Little Creek.

Site 38LX643 is a large Late Archaic to Late Woodland ceramic and lithic scatter. Barr (2014e) noted that the survey type was "N/A," so it is assumed that no field investigations were undertaken by Barr & Associates. The site form (Barr 2014e) notes that artifacts are a part of two different collections; it is assumed that the artifacts were collected over the years, and the general locations of these surface collection areas were used to define the site boundaries. Barr (2014e) recommended additional work on site 38LX643. Site 38LX643 is located within the Lexington Quarry Project Tract A. During the current cultural resources survey of the Lexington Quarry Project (see Chapter 3), investigators recovered similar Pre-Contact materials at 38LX643 as are listed in the collections on the site form (Barr 2014e). During the current investigations, archaeologists systematically defined the site boundaries through a combination of surface collections and 15-meter interval shovel tests. The site is highly disturbed largely due to the removal of a

former peach orchard, recent clearcutting, and erosion. Brockington and Associates recommends site 38LX643 not eligible for the NRHP (see Chapter 3).

3.0 Results and Recommendations

3.1 Results of the Field Investigations

3.1.1 Site 38LX649

Cultural Affiliation *– Early to Middle Woodland*
Site Type *– Pre-Contact ceramic and lithic scatter*
Soil Type *– Blaney sand, 2 to 10 percent slopes*
Elevation *– 175 meters amsl*
Nearest Water Source *– Little Creek*
Site Dimensions *– 40 meters n/s by 90 meters e/w*
Present Vegetation *– Fallow agricultural field; planted pines*
NRHP/Management Recommendations *– Not eligible/ no further management*

Site 38LX649 is a 40-by-90-meter subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact artifacts located primarily in an overgrown fallow field at the time of the survey investigations. The southwest and northeast portions of the site are located within areas of planted pines. The site is located within the Wild Rose Farm Tract in the southern portion of the project tract to the east of Pond Ridge Road. The landform slopes down to the east and south of the site. Figure 3.1 presents a plan and view of 38LX649.

Investigators excavated 44 shovel tests at 7.5- and 15-meter intervals within and around 38LX649; eight (18 percent) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of a grayish brown loamy sand at 0–30 cm bs over a yellowish brown sand at 30-60 cm bs underlain by a wet yellowish red clayey sand subsoil at 60-70+ cm bs. Artifacts were recovered from 0–50 cm bs.

Investigators recovered a total of 10 Pre-Contact artifacts from eight positive shovel tests, including one Deptford Check Stamped sherd, one chert flake fragment, one milky quartz flake fragment, two quartzite flakes and flake fragments, and four translucent quartz flakes and flake fragments. Table 3.1 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from 38LX649. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A. The single Deptford Check Stamped sherd indicates that the site was occupied during the Early to Middle Woodland subperiods. This site most likely represents the remnants of one or more short-term campsites associated with the exploitation of upland resources. The small artifact assemblage suggests that the site's inhabitants were engaged in stone tool manufacture and maintenance as well as cooking and/or storing food in pottery vessels.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38LX649 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. The site has undergone a significant amount of disturbance resulting from agricultural and logging activities. The paucity of artifacts also suggests that the potential for intact subsurface features at the site is very low. Additional investigation of 38LX649 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (Early to Middle Woodland) and the presumed function (campsite). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Lexington County. Therefore, we recommend site 38LX649 not eligible for the NRHP. Additional management of this site is not warranted.

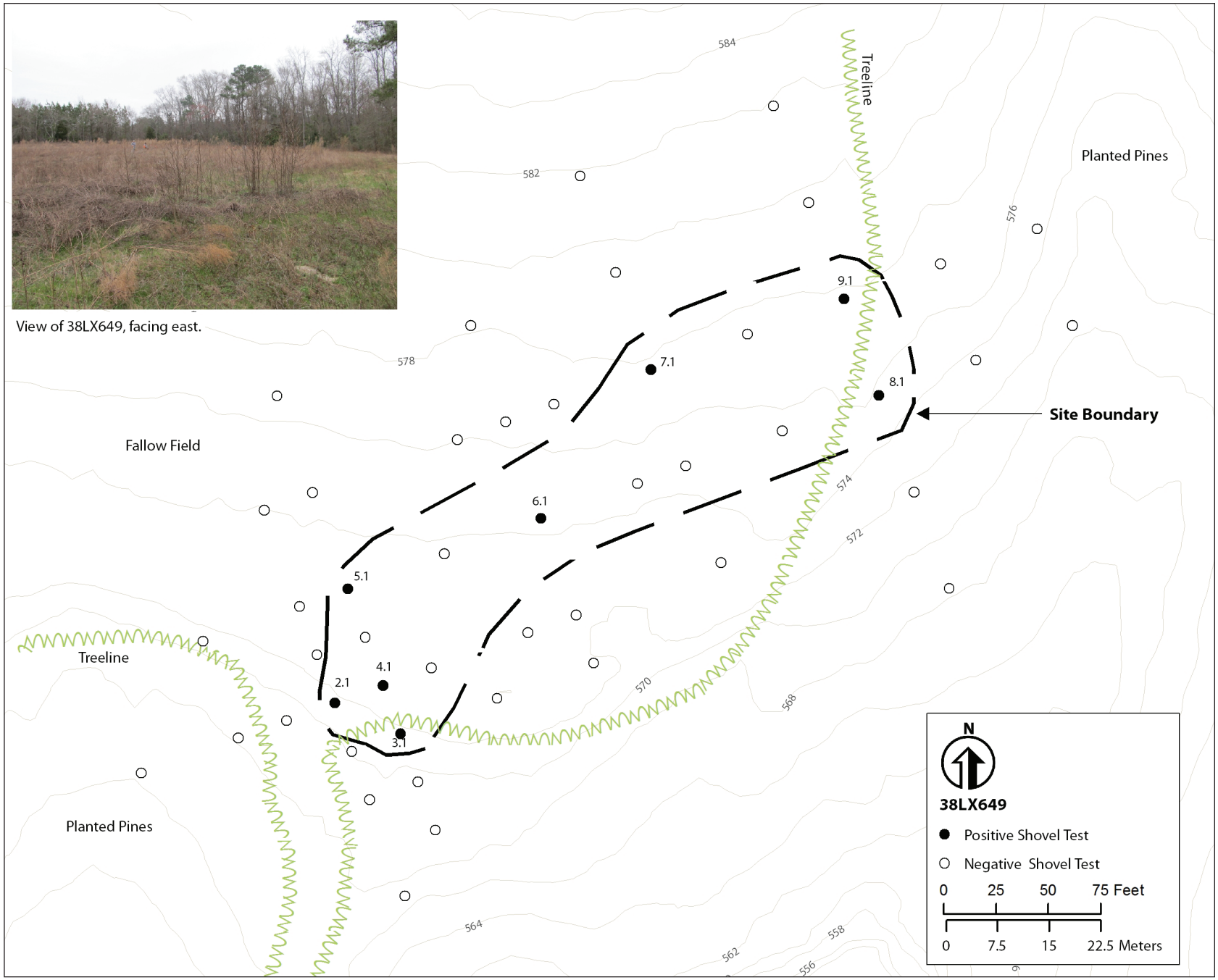


Figure 3.1 Plan and view of 38LX649.

Table 3.1 Artifacts Recovered from Site 38LX649.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Pre-Contact Ceramics	Sand Tempered	Deptford	Check Stamped Body	1	3.70
		Untyped	Indeterminate Decoration and Eroded Rim	1	5.00
Pre-Contact Lithics	Chert	Debitage	1/4-inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	1	0.01
	Milky Quartz	Debitage	1/4-inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	1	0.01
	Quartzite	Debitage	1/2-inch Bifacial Flake Flake Fragment	1	0.50
			3/4-inch Bifacial Flake	1	0.90
	Translucent Quartz	Debitage	1/4-inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	2	0.40
			3/4-inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	1	0.80
			1-inch Bifacial Flake	1	2.40
			Total	**10**	**13.72**

3.1.2 Site 38LX650

Cultural Affiliation *– Unknown Pre-Contact; late nineteenth to early twentieth century*
Site Type *– Pre-Contact lithic scatter; Post-Contact home site*
Soil Type *– Appling sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes*
Elevation *– 168 meters amsl*
Nearest Water Source *– Little Creek*
Site Dimensions *– 45 meters n/s by 45 meters e/w*
Present Vegetation *– Planted pines*
NRHP/Management Recommendations *– Not eligible/ no further management*

Site 38LX650 is a 45-by-45-meter subsurface scatter of Pre- and Post-Contact artifacts located in an area of planted pines in the south-central portion of the Wild Rose Farm Tract. The landform slopes down to the south of the site. An old dirt road passes to the north of the site. A wooded push pile is located in the central/eastern portion of the site. Figure 3.2 presents a plan and view of 38LX650.

Investigators excavated 29 shovel tests at 15-meter intervals within and around 38LX650; six (21 percent) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of a grayish brown loamy sand at 0–25 cm bs over a yellowish brown sand at 25-45 cm bs underlain by a yellowish red clayey sand subsoil at 45-60+ cm bs. Artifacts were recovered from 0–45 cm bs.

Investigators recovered a total of 40 artifacts from six positive shovel tests. The one Pre-Contact artifact recovered from the site is a translucent quartz biface tool fragment. The 39 Post-Contact artifacts include two ironstone sherds, 12 bottle glass fragments (including three solarized amethyst glass fragments), five window glass fragments, one cut nail, three wire nails, four wire roofing nails, one bolt, and one tile fragment as well as 29.1 grams of brick fragments. Table 3.2 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from 38LX650. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The assemblage did not include any temporally diagnostic Pre-Contact artifacts. This site most likely represents the remnants of a short-term campsite associated with the exploitation of upland resources. The minimal Pre-Contact artifact assemblage suggests that the site's inhabitants were engaged in stone tool manufacture and maintenance.

The Post-Contact artifacts are indicative of a late nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation. Amethyst bottle glass was manufactured between 1880 and 1920, further refining the occupation of the site. The wooded push pile in the center of the site likely contains remnants of the small house that once stood in the site area. No structures are present in the vicinity of 38LX650 on the USGS 1944 quadrangle map for the area. No structures are visible in the site area on a 1962 aerial photograph though a clump of trees likely containing the push pile of architectural debris is present (Figure 3.3). No other aerial photographs or maps postdating 1962 show a structure in the site area. The recovered artifacts indicate that the occupation likely did not extend beyond the early twentieth century.

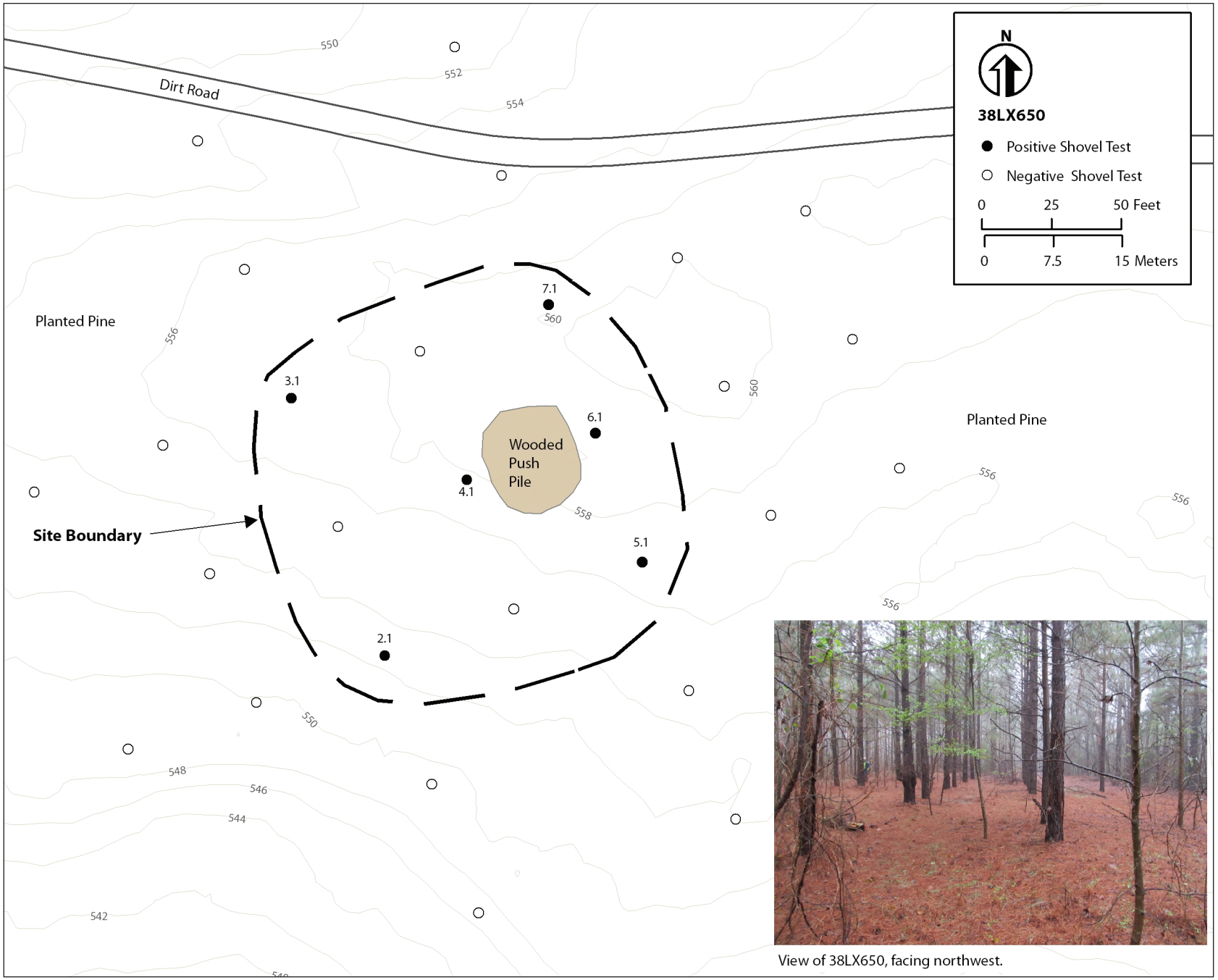


Figure 3.2 Plan and view of 38LX650.

Table 3.2 Artifacts Recovered from Site 38LX650.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Activities	Metal	Iron	Bolt	1	29.10
Architecture	Ceramics	Brick	Fragment	3	20.60
			Tile Fragment	1	2.10
	Glass	Window Glass	Aqua	5	4.00
	Metal	Iron	Cut Nail	1	6.70
			Spike	1	23.00
			Wire Nail	3	14.60
			Wire Roofing Nail	4	9.60
			Unidentifiable Nail	1	2.60
Kitchen	Ceramics	Ironstone	Undecorated Flatware	1	0.90
			Undecorated Flatware Base	1	11.70
	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle	Amber	2	1.90
			Aqua	1	5.30
			Colorless	6	24.30
			Solarized-Amethyst	3	4.80
		Machine-Made Canning Jar Lid Liner	Milkglass	1	1.60
		Machine-Made Jar	Aqua	1	3.00
Miscellaneous	Metal	Iron	Iron Unidentifiable Fragments	3	103.40
			Subtotal	*39*	*269.20*
Pre-Contact Lithics	Translucent Quartz	Tool	Biface Tool Fragment	1	17.10
			Total	**40**	**286.30**

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38LX650 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. The area has been disturbed by the apparent razing/destruction of the house that once stood in the site area, as evidenced by the push pile in the center of the site. The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38LX650 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (unknown Pre-Contact, late nineteenth to early twentieth century) and the presumed function (camp for procuring resources, home site). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Lexington County. Therefore, we recommend 38LX650 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38LX650 warrants no further management consideration.

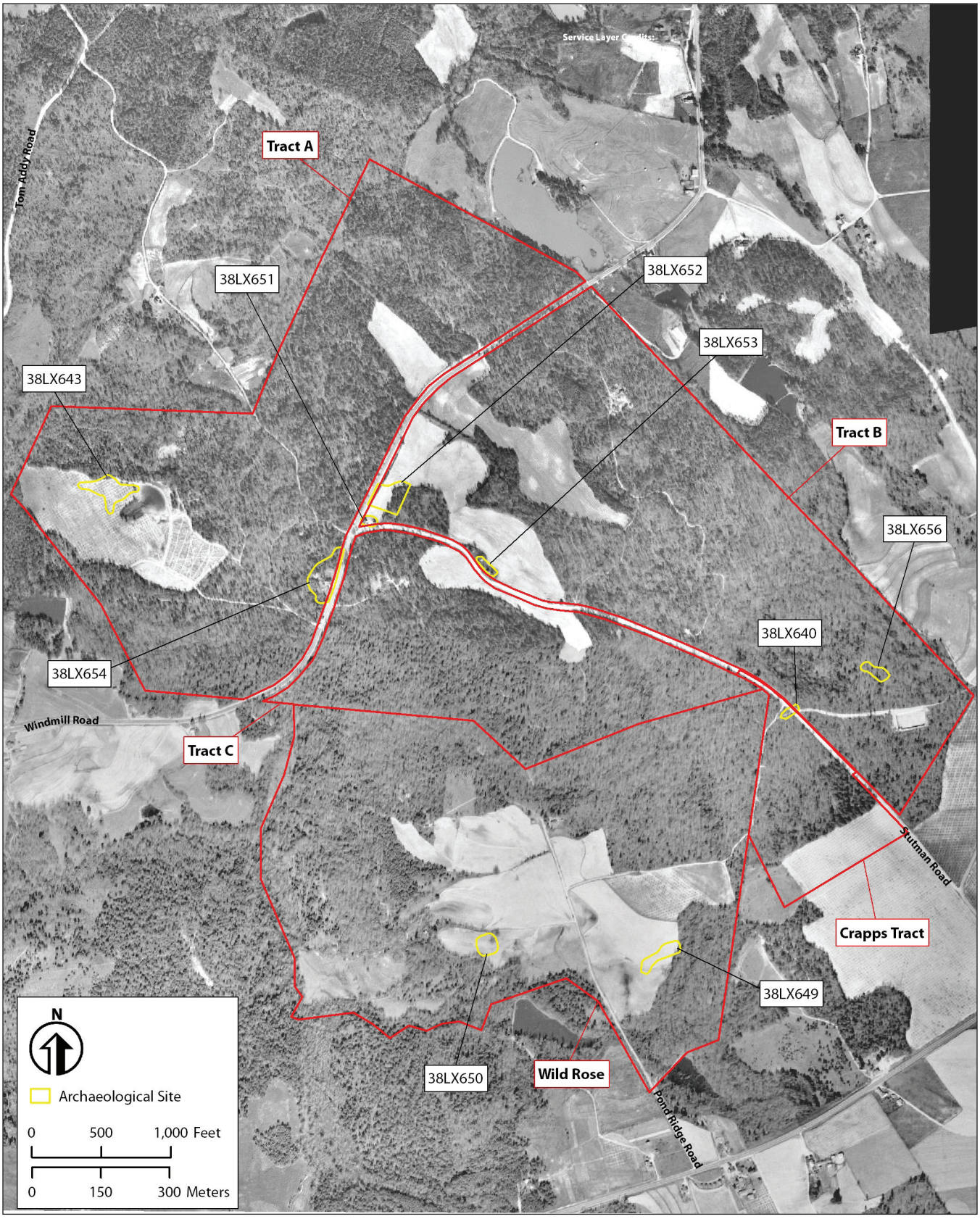


Figure 3.3 1962 aerial photograph showing the approximate locations of archaeological sites.

3.1.3 Site 38LX643

Cultural Affiliation *– Late Archaic; Middle Woodland*
Site Type *– Pre-Contact ceramic and lithic scatter*
Soil Type *– Troup sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes*
Elevation *– 165-171 meters amsl*
Nearest Water Source *– Little Creek*
Site Dimensions *– 85 meters n/s by 130 meters e/w*
Present Vegetation *– Clearcut area with small hardwoods, dead weeds, and briars*
NRHP/Management Recommendations *– Not eligible/ no further management*

Site 38LX643 is an 85-by-130-meter surface and subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact lithic and ceramic artifacts located on/near a hilltop in the western portion of Tract A. The site is located in a former peach orchard that was later wooded in commercial timber and then clear cut. The site area is very eroded. Currently, vegetation in the site area consists of small hardwoods, dead weeds, and briars. Refuse timber push piles are scattered across the site area. An old dirt road passes through the western portion of the site. A pond is located approximately 20 meters to the east of the site. Figure 3.4 presents a plan and view of 38LX643.

Site 38LX643 was originally identified by (Barr 2014e). Barr (2014e) noted that the survey type was "N/A" so it is assumed that no field investigations were undertaken by Barr & Associates. The site form (Barr 2014e) notes that artifacts are a part of two different collections; it is assumed that the artifacts were collected over the years, and the general locations of these surface collection areas were used to define the site boundaries. Barr (2014e) recommended additional work on site 38LX643.

Investigators excavated 55 shovel tests at 15-meter intervals within and around 38LX643; 14 (25 percent) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Investigators also collected artifacts from the ground surface at five locales across the site. Soils at the site generally consist of a grayish brown loamy sand at 0–30 cm bs over a yellowish brown sand at 30-70 cm bs underlain by a yellowish orange clayey sand subsoil at 70-80+ cm bs. Artifacts were recovered from 0–60 cm bs though the majority were recovered from 0-40 cm bs.

Investigators recovered a total of 43 Pre-Contact artifacts from the 14 positive shovel tests and five surface collections, including one eroded Deptford Brushed sherd, one Deptford Cord Marked sherd, two Savannah River Stemmed projectile point fragments (one metavolcanic and one milky quartz), one milky quartz Yadkin Eared projectile point, one chert bifacial flake, one metavolcanic biface fragment, seven metavolcanic flakes and flake fragments, one milky quartz unidentifiable projectile point fragment, 18 milky quartz flakes and flake fragments, one quartzite flake fragment, two rhyolite flakes and flake fragments, and six rhyolite flakes and flake fragments. All three diagnostic lithic artifacts were recovered from the ground surface. Figure 3.5 presents a view of several of the diagnostic artifacts. Table 3.3 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from 38LX643. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The two Deptford sherds reflect a Middle Woodland occupation of the site. The Yadkin Eared projectile point also indicates a Middle Woodland occupation of the site. The two Savannah River Stemmed projectile points reflect an earlier Late Archaic occupation of the site. This site most likely represents the remnants of several short-term campsites associated with the exploitation of upland resources. The artifact assemblage suggests that the site's inhabitants were engaged in stone tool manufacture and maintenance as well as cooking and/or storing food in pottery vessels. Tool manufacturers camped at this location on high land above Little Creek to the east, and they likely traveled with a limited toolkit composed of a six types of raw materials. These raw materials include milky quartz (52 percent of the lithic artifacts), metavolcanic (21 percent of the lithic artifacts), translucent quartz (14 percent of the lithic artifacts), rhyolite (5 percent of the lithic artifacts), chert (4 percent of the lithic artifacts), and quartzite (4 percent of the lithic artifacts).

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38LX643 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. The site has undergone a very significant amount of disturbance resulting from past peach farming activities, the subsequent removal of the peach trees, reforesting of the former orchard, recent timbering of the area, and erosion. The removal of peach trees is particularly destructive to subsurface soils and deposits, as the entire tree is ripped

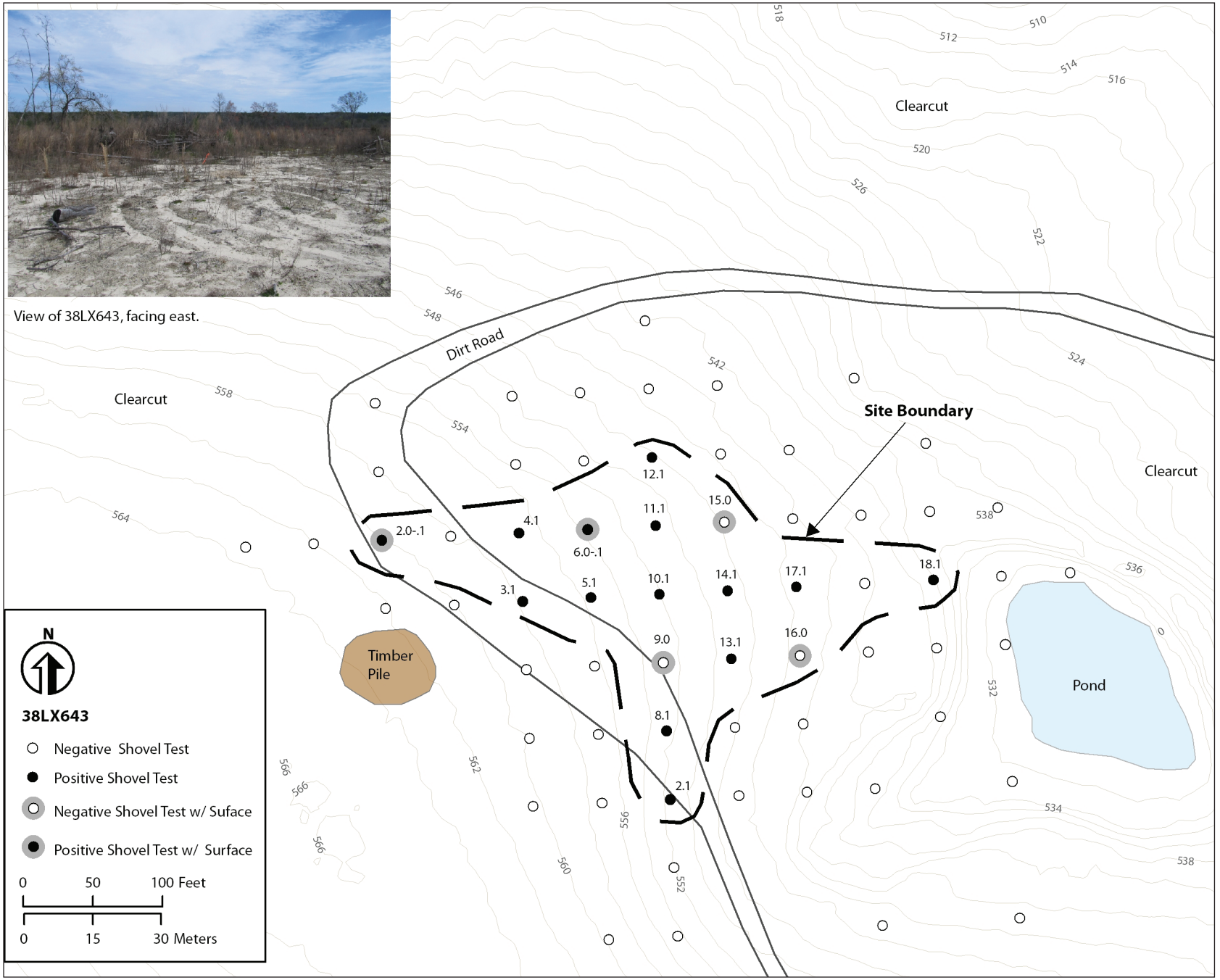


Figure 3.4 Plan and view of 38LX643.

Figure 3.5 View of diagnostic artifacts from 38LX643.

Table 3.3 Artifacts Recovered from Site 38LX643.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Pre-Contact Ceramics	Sand Tempered	Deptford	Brushed Body	1	3.10
		Deptford	Cord Marked Body	1	2.40
Pre-Contact Lithics	Chert	Debitage	1/4-inch Bifacial Flake	1	0.20
	Metavolcanic	Tool	Savannah River Stemmed Projectile Point Fragment	1	15.00
			Biface Tool Fragment	1	5.80
		Debitage	1/4-inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	4	1.01
			1/2-inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	1	0.50
			3/4-inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	1	2.60
			1/2-inch Bifacial Flake	1	0.50
	Milky Quartz	Tool	Savannah River Stemmed Projectile Point Fragment	2	41.90
			Yadkin Eared Projectile Point	1	2.00
			Unidentifiable Projectile Point Fragment	1	18.20
		Debitage	1/4-inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	3	0.50
			1/2-inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	7	4.40
			3/4-inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	5	5.40
			1-inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	1	4.30
			3/4-inch Bifacial Flake	2	4.30
	Quartzite	Debitage	1-inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	1	1.90
	Rhyolite	Debitage	1-inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	1	8.80
			3/4-inch Bifacial Flake	1	1.00
	Translucent Quartz	Debitage	1/2-inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	2	1.10
			3/4-inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	2	2.60
			1/4-inch Bifacial Flake	1	0.01
			1/2-inch Bifacial Flake	1	0.20
			Total	**43**	**127.72**

out from above, resulting in the removal of the root system from the sandy soils (Wayne Roberts, personal communication, March 17, 2015). Largely because of these disturbances, the potential for intact subsurface features at the site is very low. Additional investigation of 38LX643 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (Late Archaic, Middle Woodland) and the presumed function (campsite). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Lexington County. Therefore, we recommend site 38LX643 not eligible for the NRHP. Additional management of this site is not warranted.

3.1.4 Site 38LX651

Cultural Affiliation *–Nineteenth to middle twentieth century*
Site Type *–Home site*
Soil Type *– Appling sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes*
Elevation *– 150 meters amsl*
Nearest Water Source *– Little Creek*
Site Dimensions *– 25 meters n/s by 35 meters e/w*
Present Vegetation *– Mixed pines and hardwoods*
NRHP/Management Recommendations *– Not eligible/ no further management*

Site 38LX651 is a 25–by-35-meter subsurface scatter of Post-Contact artifacts located in an area of mixed pines and hardwoods in the southwestern corner of Tract B. The site is located at the intersection of paved Windmill Road (to the west) and unpaved Stutman Road (to the south). A standing brick chimney is located in the western portion of the site, surrounded by an old wooded push pile containing house debris. The chimney measures approximately 4.5 by 4.5 feet (1.37 by 1.37 meters) and is approximately 25 feet (7.62 meters) tall. Fragments of metal sheet roofing are scattered across the site area. An inspection of the contents of the push pile revealed non-intact bricks and (former) foundation stones as well as burned timbers. Figure 3.6 presents a plan and views of 38LX651.

Investigators excavated 14 shovel tests at 15-meter intervals within and around 38LX651; two (14 percent) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of a grayish brown loamy sand at 0–20 cm bs over a strong brown clayey sand at 20-35+ cm bs. Artifacts were recovered from 0–20 cm bs.

Investigators recovered a total of 19 artifacts from the two positive shovel tests, including seven bottle glass fragments, four window glass fragments, one wire nail, and five burned glass fragments. Table 3.4 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from 38LX651. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The recovered artifacts are indicative of a late nineteenth to middle twentieth century occupation. The chimney construction style and bricks appears to date to the late nineteenth century. The chimney has two hearths (one on the north side and one on the south side) and was likely in the center of the home, as seen at the house from the presumed same time period at nearby Site 38LX654 (see below). An inspection of the contents of the push pile revealed non-intact bricks and stone foundation stones as well as burned timbers, leading to the assumptions that the house either burned down while it was still standing or remnants of the former house were burned after it was demolished. Given the fact that the chimney is still standing, we believe that the house burned down and then the remnants were mechanically pushed into a pile surrounding the chimney. A structure is present in the location of 38LX651 on the USGS 1944 quadrangle map for the area. Figure 3.7 presents a portion of the USGS 1944 *Gilbert, SC* quadrangle, showing the approximate locations of sites recorded during the current investigations. The house is clearly visible on a circa 1962 aerial photograph (see Figure 3.3). In the photograph, it appears that the house is facing Windmill Road (the long axis of the house is running approximately northeast/southwest, parallel to Windmill Road). The USGS 1968 *Gilbert, SC* quadrangle still shows a house in the location of 38LX651, but the structure is not depicted on the current USGS 1986 *Gilbert, SC* quadrangle. Based on the size/age of the trees now standing within the former footprint of the house, the house likely burned down approximately 20 to 30 years ago. The home site at 38LX651 is associated with the Black and McCartha families, who owned this portion of the Project from the nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century (see Chapter 2). Both J.E.B. McCartha and Samuel Black farmed the property with the help of hired laborers. Given the suspected construction date of the house, as well as the fact that there is a marker commemorating the infants of Samuel Black and his wife at the nearby Black/Hite family cemetery (Site 38LX652--see below), the house may have been originally built and lived in by Samuel Black, who died in 1896, and his family.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38LX651 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. The area has been disturbed by the apparent razing/destruction of the house that once stood in the site area, as evidenced by the push pile surrounding the chimney. The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38LX651 is unlikely to generate in-

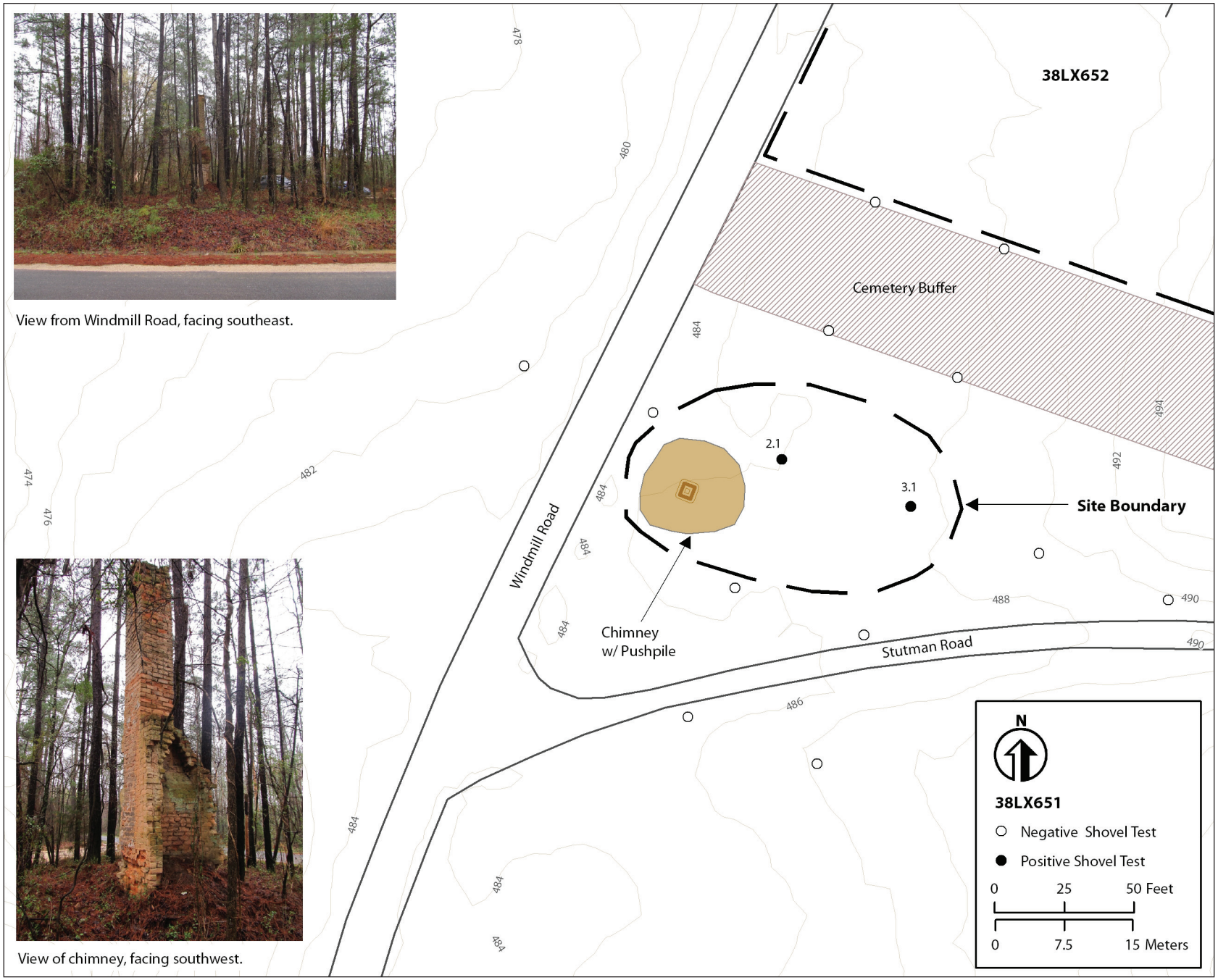


Figure 3.6 Plan and views of 38LX651.

Table 3.4 Artifacts Recovered from Site 38LX651.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architecture	Glass	Window Glass	Aqua	4	3.10
	Metal	Iron	Wire Nail	1	7.50
			Unidentifiable Nail	1	8.80
Kitchen	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle	Colorless	6	8.40
			Emerald Green	1	2.00
		Machine-Made Tableglass	Colorless Unidentifiable Form	1	0.50
Miscellaneous	Glass	Burned Glass	Colorless Unidentifiable Fragments	5	8.30
			Total	**19**	**38.60**

formation beyond the period of use (nineteenth to middle twentieth century) and the presumed function (home site). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Lexington County. Therefore, we recommend 38LX651 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38LX651 warrants no further management consideration.

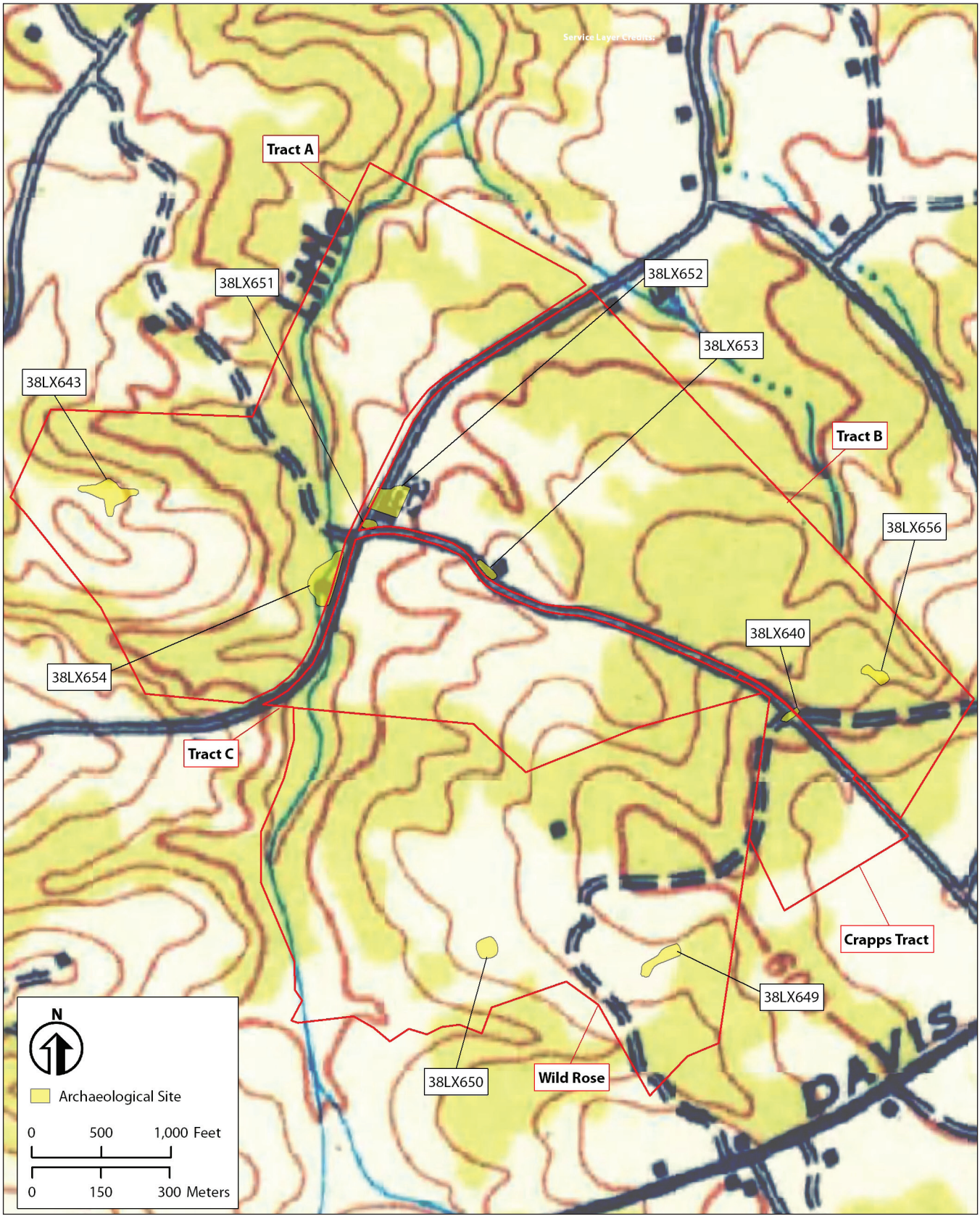


Figure 3.7 Portion of the 1944 USGS *Gilbert*, *SC* quadrangle map showing the approximate locations of archaeological sites.

3.1.5 Site 38LX652

Cultural Affiliation *–Late eighteenth to nineteenth century*
Site Type *–Cemetery*
Soil Type *– Appling sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes*
Elevation *– 150 meters amsl*
Nearest Water Source *– Little Creek*
Site Dimensions *– 75 meters n/s by 90 meters e/w*
Present Vegetation *– Mixed pines and hardwoods*
NRHP/Management Recommendations *– Not eligible/ preserve in place with 50-foot (15 meter) buffer*

Site 38LX652 is the late eighteenth-nineteenth century Black/Hite family cemetery, located approximately 66 feet (20 meters) to the north of the previously discussed site 38LX651, near the southwestern corner of Tract B. The area is wooded in mature pines and hardwoods with areas of vines and low growth. A large gum tree and possible stone corner marker are located in the northeast corner of the cemetery. The cemetery measures approximately 246 by 295 feet (75 by 90 meters). Figure 3.8 presents a plan of the cemetery. Figure 3.9 presents two general views of the cemetery.

The cemetery contains two discrete areas of graves. One area, located in the northern portion of the site, is marked by a large rectangular concrete slab measuring approximately 30 feet north/south by nine feet east/west. Low, wet areas are located to the south and west of the slab. The slab is composed of 10 concrete slab sections laid edge to edge, each measuring approximately three feet north/south by nine feet east/west. The concrete slab is at least eight inches thick. A large pine tree has grown up in the northeastern portion of the overall slab, resulting in the breakage of two of the sections (the third and fourth sections from the northern end of the construction). Embedded in the concrete slab are two upright markers. Figure 3.10 presents a view of the concrete slab with markers. The larger of the two markers is granite and is located in the northern portion of the large slab, within the fourth smaller section. It is situated approximately one foot from the western edge of the slab. The base measures approximately three feet north/south by 1.5 feet east/west by one foot in height. The smaller monument atop the base measures approximately two feet north/south by one foot east/west by three feet in height. Figure 3.11 presents a view of the granite marker. The granite marker (west side) reads:

BLACK

BENEATH THIS SLAB
LIES THE BODIES OF
JOHN BLACK
BORN APR. 5, 1777,
HIS WIFE
SUSANNAH C. BLACK
BORN JULY 5, 1771,
AND
THEIR SON,
JACOB.

The smaller of the two markers is marble and is located in the southern portion of the large slab, within the ninth smaller section. It is situated approximately one foot from the western edge of the slab. The marker measures approximately one foot north/south by six inches east/west by nine inches in height. Figure 3.12 presents a view of the marble marker. The marble marker is engraved on the top (facing west) and reads:

INFANTS OF
SAMUEL BLACK
& WIFE

It is unclear when the concrete slab was poured over the area of graves. It is assumed that descendants of those interred are responsible for the construction of the slab. It is also unclear how many infants of Samuel Black and wife may be interred beneath the concrete slab. Samuel Black (father of Ritta Black McCartha) lived in the area of the project tract until his death in 1896, possibly in the nearby house that once stood within Site 38LX651. He is buried at the Salem Lutheran Church Cemetery, approximately two miles northeast of the project tract. Investigators thoroughly examined the area surrounding the concrete slab and observed no additional grave depressions, gravestones, or grave goods.

The second area of graves is located approximately 82 feet (25 meters) to the south of the large concrete slab. This second area is composed of seven small standing fieldstones spaced approximately

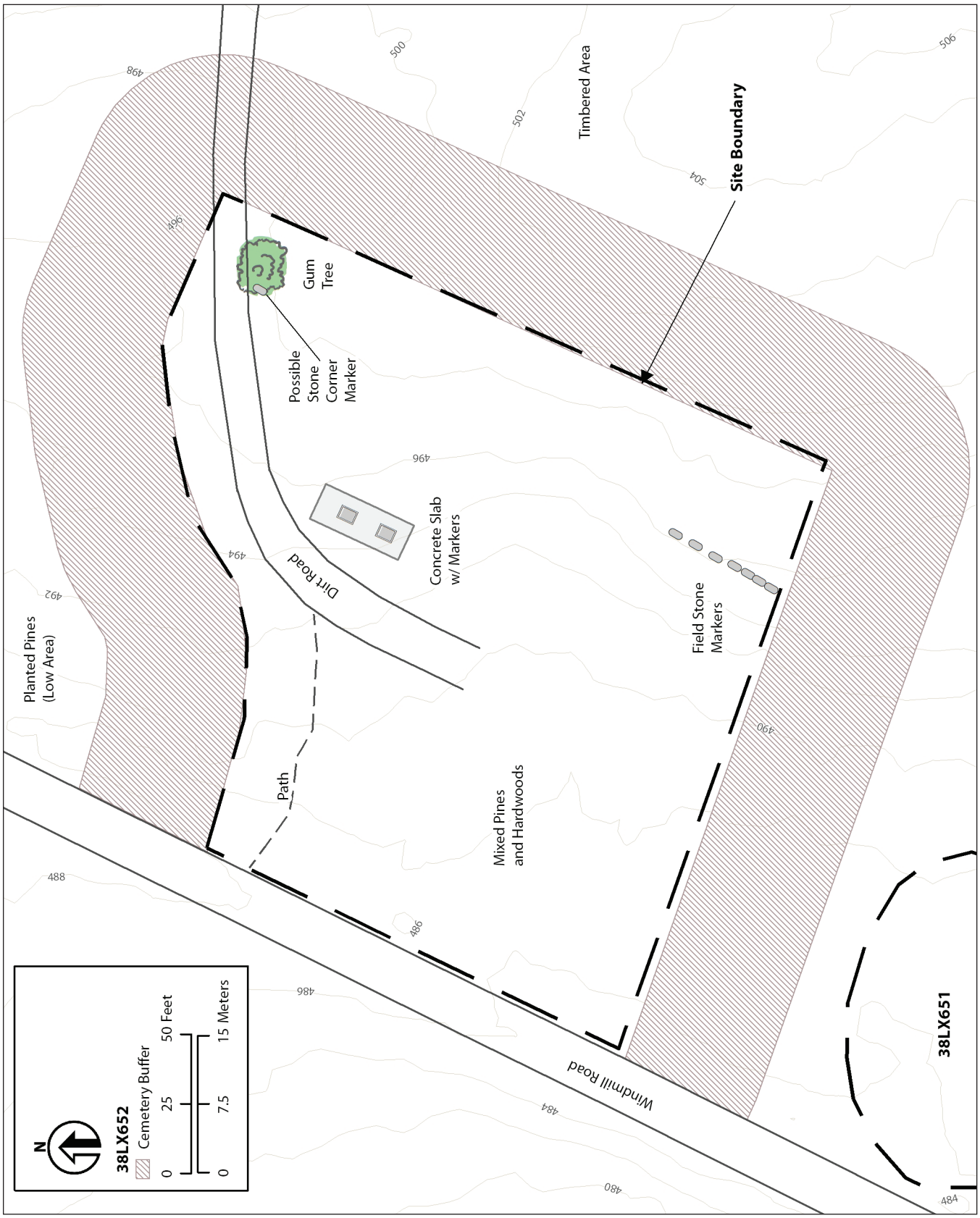


Figure 3.8 Plan of 38LX652.

Figure 3.9 Views of 38LX652 facing west (top) and facing south (bottom).

Figure 3.10 View of the concrete slab with markers, facing south.

Figure 3.11 View of the granite marker, facing east.

Figure 3.12 View of the marble marker, facing east.

three to four feet (one meter) apart. They are aligned at 35° east of magnetic north, so the graves/interred individuals are facing approximately east/west. Each stone is one foot or less in height. The land drops down to the west of the area of the fieldstones. Investigators closely investigated the area surrounding the seven fieldstones/grave markers and observed no additional markers or depressions. Figures 3.13 a-g present views of the fieldstone grave markers.

The two markers on the concrete slab indicate that the cemetery is associated with the Black family, though it is locally known as the Black/Hite family cemetery. The earliest known graves are associated with John (b. 1777), Susannah (b. 1771), and Jacob (birthdate unknown) Black. Their death dates are unknown. We do know that Samuel Black, whose infants are apparently buried beneath the concrete slab, was born in 1811 and died in 1896. It is unknown who is interred at the seven graves marked with fieldstones and when they were buried. The cemetery is present on the USGS 1944, 1968, and 1986 *Gilbert, SC* quadrangles (see Figures 1.1 and 3.7). A wooded area in the vicinity of the cemetery is visible on a circa 1962 aerial photograph (see Figure 3.3). A portion of this wooded area was likely maintained in order to protect the cemetery.

We evaluated site 38LX652 for NRHP eligibility based on its significance under the four criteria for evaluation (A, B, C, and D [Townsend et al. 1993:16-23]).

Under Criterion A, a cemetery can be eligible for the NRHP if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. Cemeteries similar to the one at 38LX652, in use in the late eighteenth-nineteenth century, are fairly common in this area of the state. The cemetery is not significant in its contribution to history; rather, it is one of numerous examples of local cemeteries. Based on this alone, the cemetery at 38LX652 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B, cemeteries may be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. The individuals believed to be buried in the cemetery and the families to which they belong likely were and are valuable, contributing members of their society. However,

Figure 3.13a Views of the fieldstone grave markers, facing east.

Figure 3.13b Views of the fieldstone grave markers, facing east.

Figure 3.13c Views of the fieldstone grave markers, facing east.

Figure 3.13d Views of the fieldstone grave markers, facing east.

Figure 3.13e Views of the fieldstone grave markers, facing east.

Figure 3.13f Views of the fieldstone grave markers, facing east.

Figure 3.13g Views of the fieldstone grave markers, facing east.

the grave of someone who successfully carried out the duties of his or her profession is not sufficient for eligibility under Criterion B. The property must be illustrative rather than commemorative of a person demonstratively important within a local, state, or national historical context (Townsend et al. 1993:21). Consequently, the cemetery at 38LX652 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Under Criterion C, a cemetery may be eligible for the NRHP if it is one that "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" (Potter and Boland 1992:12). While the granite and marble markers in the concrete slab at 38LX652 were manufactured by hand, they are nevertheless of a fairly common style and not the work of a master. Furthermore, they may be of relatively recent manufacture, as they are embedded in the concrete slab. Thus, the cemetery at 38LX652 does not meet the NRHP eligibility requirements of Criterion C.

Under Criterion D, a historic cemetery may be eligible if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. The cemetery is like many small family cemeteries found in the area; consequently, it does not provide a unique opportunity to gain information about the history of local groups in the late eighteenth-nineteenth century. Thus, the cemetery at 38LX652 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

While we recommend the cemetery within 38LX652 not eligible for the NRHP because it does not meet any of the criteria for evaluation for significance, cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina state law (South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-590 and 16-17-600). As such, ground disturbance in and near the cemetery should be avoided in perpetuity. We recommend that any development plan include a 50-foot (15-meter) buffer around the boundary of the cemetery to better ensure its protection.

3.1.6 Site 38LX653

Cultural Affiliation *–Twentieth century*
Site Type *–Home site*
Soil Type *– Appling sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes*
Elevation *– 159 meters amsl*
Nearest Water Source *– Little Creek*
Site Dimensions *– 15 meters n/s by 45 meters e/w*
Present Vegetation *– Mixed pines and hardwoods*
NRHP/Management Recommendations *– Not eligible/ no further management*

Site 38LX653 is a 15–by-45-meter subsurface scatter of Post-Contact artifacts located in an area of mixed pines and hardwoods with areas of dense briars and vines in the western portion of Tract B. The site is located on a small rise to the north of unpaved Stutman Road. A pile of bricks and stones is located in the center of the site; it appears that nearly the entire area has been pushed into a low pile of rubble. The pile of bricks and stones measures approximately eight by eight feet (2.44 by 2.44 meters) and is approximately three feet (0.91 meters) tall. Several likely former footer stones are scattered across the site; none appear to be in place. Figure 3.14 presents a plan and views of 38LX653.

Investigators excavated 19 shovel tests at 15-meter intervals within and around 38LX653; three (16 percent) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of a grayish brown loamy sand at 0–25 cm bs over a yellowish brown sand at 25-40 cm bs underlain by a yellowish orange clayey sand subsoil at 40-60+ cm bs. Artifacts were recovered from 0–40 cm bs.

Investigators recovered a total of nine artifacts from the three positive shovel tests, including one window glass fragment, one finishing wire nail, one wire nail, three ironstone sherds, one whiteware sherd, one burned piece of glass, and one large brick fragment totaling 1.8 kilograms. Table 3.5 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from 38LX653. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The recovered artifacts are indicative of a twentieth-century occupation. A structure is present in the location of 38LX653 on the USGS 1944 *Gilbert, SC* quadrangle map (see Figure 3.7). Four structures are clearly visible on a circa 1962 aerial photograph (see Figure 3.3) in the area of 38LX653. Given that only one structure was depicted on the quadrangle map, it is likely that one of the structures on the 1962 aerial photograph is a house and the three other structures are outbuildings, likely representing a small farmstead. The USGS 1968 *Gilbert, SC* quadrangle still shows a structure in the location of 38LX653, but the structure is not depicted on the current USGS 1986 *Gilbert, SC* quadrangle. Sometime after 1968, the structures likely fell into ruin and their remnants were pushed into the area that site 38LX653 occupies today. The home site at 38LX653 is associated with the Black and McCartha families, who owned this portion of the project tract from the nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century (see Chapter 2). Both J.E.B. McCartha and Samuel Black farmed the property with the help of hired laborers. This house/farmstead was likely occupied by the family or field workers.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38LX653 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. The area has been disturbed by the likely razing/destruction of the four structures that once stood in the site area, as evidenced by the low push pile that composes most of the site, as well as the pile of unassociated bricks and stones in the center of the site. The potential for intact subsurface features to be present at the site is low. Additional investigation of 38LX653 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (twentieth century) and the presumed function (home site/farmstead). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Lexington County. Therefore, we recommend 38LX653 not eligible for the NRHP. Site 38LX653 warrants no further management consideration.

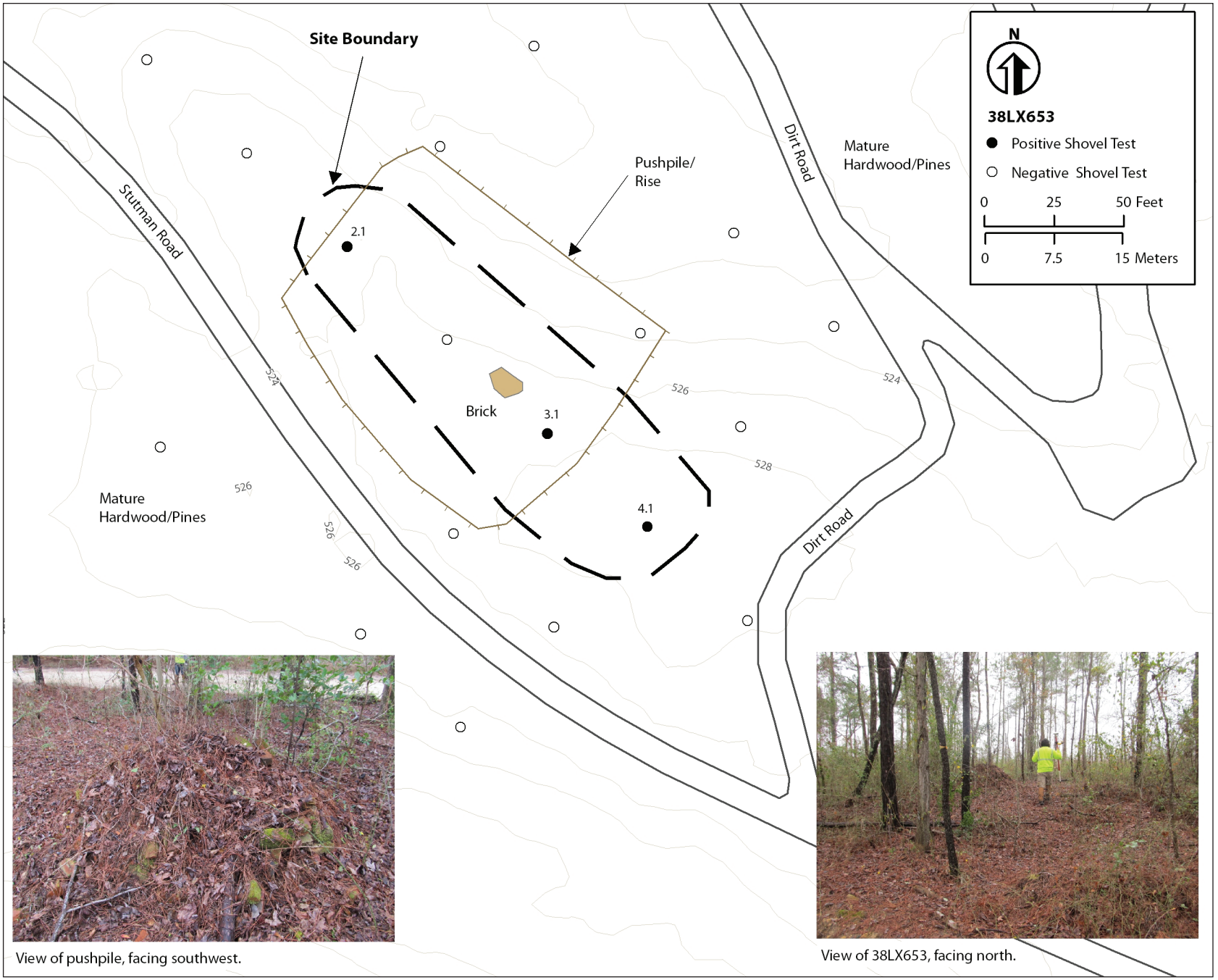


Figure 3.14 Plan and views of 38LX653.

Table 3.5 Artifacts Recovered from Site 38LX653.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architecture	Glass	Window Glass	Aqua	1	1.70
	Metal	Iron	Finishing Wire Nail	1	3.40
			Wire Nail	1	5.00
	Ceramics	Brick	Fragment	1	1818.75
Kitchen	Ceramics	Ironstone	Undecorated Flatware Base	1	8.30
			Undecorated Holloware Rim	2	26.30
		Whiteware	Undecorated Holloware	1	5.20
Miscellaneous	Glass	Burned Glass	Colorless Unidentifiable Fragment	1	0.70
			Total	**9**	**1,869.35**

3.1.7 Site 38LX654

Cultural Affiliation *–Late nineteenth to middle twentieth century*
Site Type *–Home site*
Soil Type *– Appling sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes*
Elevation *– 144-147 meters amsl*
Nearest Water Source *– Little Creek*
Site Dimensions *– 130 meters n/s by 70 meters e/w*
Present Vegetation *– Mixed pines and hardwoods*
NRHP/Management Recommendations *– Eligible/ mitigate or preserve in place*

Site 38LX654 is a 426-by 230-foot (130–by-70-meter) subsurface scatter of Post-Contact artifacts located in an area of mixed pines and hardwoods in the southeast portion of Tract A. The site is located just to the west of Windmill Road. A largely standing house, in ruinous condition, is located in the east-central portion of the site, facing Windmill Road. Little Creek flows behind (to the west of) the house. The house is located on high ground that drops steeply down to the west and the south towards Little Creek. The site also contains the remnants of two outbuildings, a large depression that was possibly a well/dump, a concrete dam in Little Creek, a spring house, and a spring. Figure 3.15 presents a plan and view of 38LX654.

Investigators excavated 22 shovel tests at 15-meter intervals within and around 38LX654; nine (41 percent) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of a grayish brown loamy sand at 0–30 cm bs over a yellowish brown clayey sand at 30-50+ cm bs. Artifacts were recovered from 0–30 cm bs.

Investigators recovered a total of 25 artifacts from the nine positive shovel tests, including one ironstone sherd, six bottle glass fragments, two table glass fragments (including one solarized amethyst fragment), one milk glass canning jar lid liner fragment, five window glass fragments, six wire nails, and three unidentifiable nails. Table 3.6 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from 38LX654. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A.

The recovered artifacts are indicative of a late nineteenth to middle twentieth century occupation. Amethyst bottle glass was manufactured between 1880 and 1920, further refining the occupation of the site. The house has a central brick chimney with an entrance door on either side. The chimney has two hearths (one on the north side and one on the south side) and is in the center of the home, as seen at the house from the presumed same time period at nearby Site 38LX651. The house has a pressed metal roof. This double-pen, saddle bag house lacks structural integrity; however, several aspects of the original building's construction can be determined. The house rests on a foundation of piers. These raised piers are constructed of stacked fieldstones or rounded or squared wood pylons. The floor joists were planed through milling, as evidenced by the saw marks found on the large, squared boards. The house is covered in clapboard siding, secured with square nails. The interior of the house is clad in beadboard, which likely dates to the period of construction. There is a collapsing, shed-roofed, rear addition enclosed with milled wood clapboard siding. This evidence and the saddlebag house type point to a construction date of circa 1890. A col-

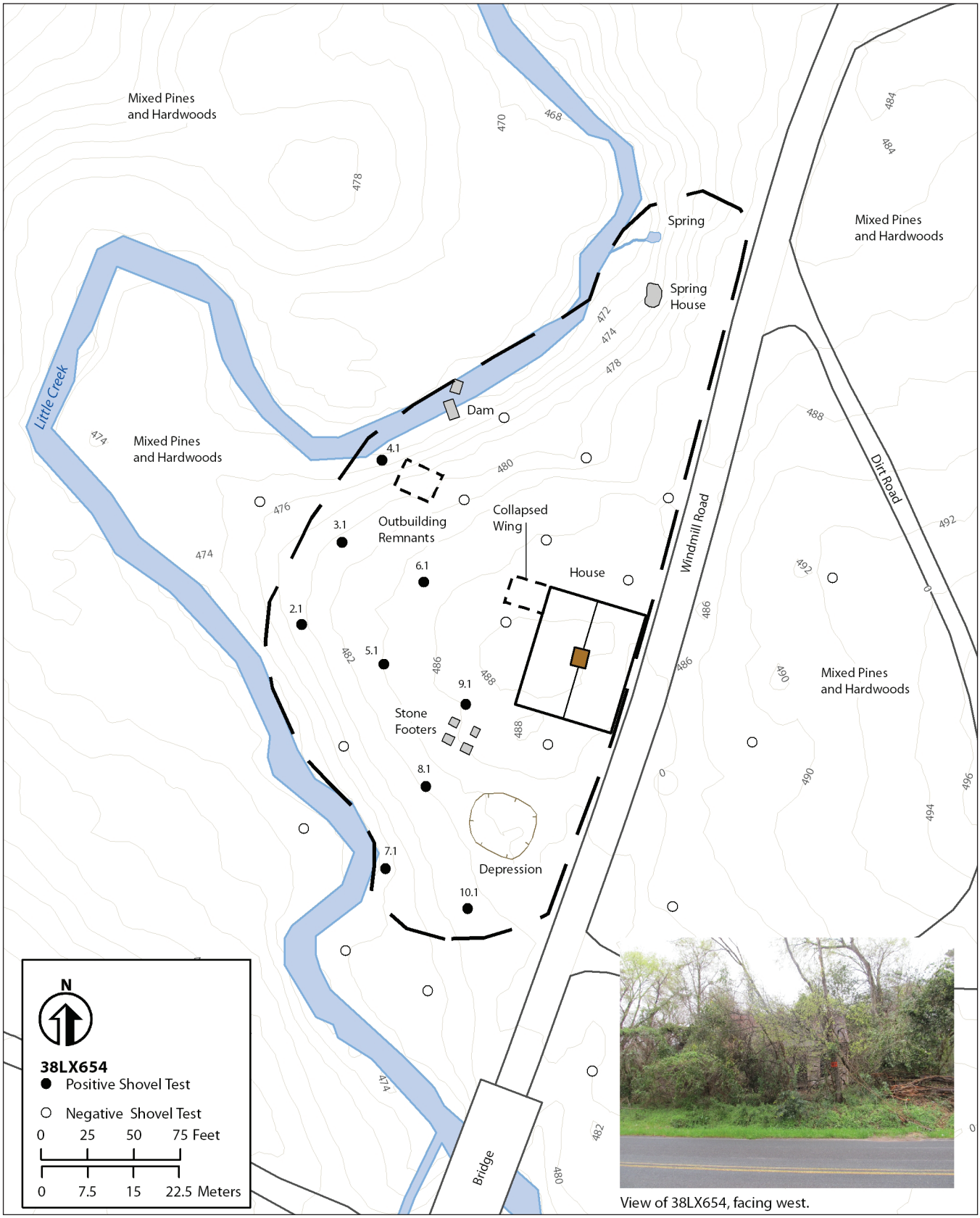


Figure 3.15 Plan and view of 38LX654.

Table 3.6 Artifacts Recovered from Site 38LX654.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Architecture	Glass	Window Glass	Aqua	4	12.80
			Colorless	1	0.50
	Metal	Iron	Wire Nail	6	27.40
			Unidentifiable Nail	3	11.00
Kitchen	Ceramics	Ironstone	Molded Flatware	1	2.60
	Glass	Machine-Made Bottle	Colorless	4	4.00
			Colorless Embossed	1	1.90
		Unknown Manufacture Method - Bottle	Cobalt	1	0.30
		Machine-Made Tableglass	Colorless Unidentifiable Form	1	0.90
			Solarized-Amethyst Unidentifiable Form	1	1.90
		Machine-Made Canning Jar Lid Liner	Milkglass	1	1.50
Miscellaneous	Glass	Fragment	Colorless Unidentifiable Fragment	1	0.50
			Total	**25**	**65.30**

lapsed wing is located off of the northwest corner of the house. Figure 3.16 presents views of the house.

Four intact stone footers from a former small outbuilding are located approximately 23 feet (seven meters) to the southwest of the house. The remnants of a second collapsed small outbuilding are located approximately 72 feet (22 meters) to the northwest of the house. A large depression approximately 33 feet (10 meters) in diameter is located approximately 46 feet (14 meters) to the south of the house. This depression possibly represents a collapsed well, and is now full of domestic refuse.

The remnants of a concrete dam are located in Little Creek, approximately 115 feet (35 meters) to the northwest of the house. The portion of the dam on the eastern side of Little Creek is still standing. This portion is approximately seven feet long (from the bank) and six feet tall. The dam is 8.5 inches thick. It is composed of Portland cement and is topped by inlaid decorative quartz cobbles. Portland cement was commonly used after World War I (which ended in 1918), replacing natural cement in concrete construction. The dam was built using forms made of wooden, milled boards. The pattern of these forms can be seen in the concrete of the dam. The western portion of the dam is no longer standing, but can be seen lying in Little Creek. It appears that the central portion of the dam may have been composed of wood, as the western end of the standing eastern section of the dam is not broken and was likely attached to some other type (wood) of middle portion of the dam. The particular purpose of this dam is unknown; however, it is possible it was used to flood nearby fields, assist in the transportation of goods, or accumulate catfish and swimming waters behind its wall. Figure 3.17 presents view of the dam.

A natural spring is located approximately 197 feet (60 meters) to the north of the house. The spring, believed to be named McCartha Spring, is currently represented by a trickle of water flowing from the side of a steep bank several meters to the east of Little Creek. The spring is covered in colluvium. Figure 3.18 presents a view of the spring.

A small Portland cement and stone spring house is located along the same steep bank, approximately seven meters to the southeast of the spring. The spring house is approximately 1.5 feet tall and four feet wide. The sides are built of stacked stone and cement and the top appears to be formed from Portland cement. An old vehicle spring leaf or some type of metal band was used to form the slight arch of the

Figure 3.16 Views of the house at 38LX654: rear of house, facing northeast (top), collapsed wing, facing southwest (bottom).

Figure 3.17 Views of the dam at 38LX654: two dam segments, facing northwest (top); decorative stones on top of the dam, facing northwest (bottom).

Figure 3.18 View of the spring at 38LX654, facing east.

opening. A horizontal metal pipe is visible inside of the spring house; it is unclear where this pipe leads to. There are pieces of quartz embedded into the top, a decorative effect also used on the nearby cement dam in Little Creek. The spring house was full of cool water at the time of the survey investigations. Figure 3.19 presents a view of the spring house. The use of Portland cement as a building material dates the dam and the spring house to sometime after 1918.

Wayne Roberts (personal communication, April 20, 2015), former chief archaeologist with the South Carolina Department of Transportation, inspected photographs of the suspected well and spring house and said the following: "What you have there is what I grew up calling a spring house or a cool spring. It is used to keep milk cold and prevent spoiling I'll bet that you could fit 4 to 6 small crocks of one to two gallons each in there. There was probably a cover in the form of a rock, plank or timber to keep it closed and keep varmints out. Spring heads frequently have more than one seep and one of these cool springs is fixed up in addition to one used as a source of water. Large springs often combined both functions though they may be separated into two compartments and even had structures erected to enclose them. I have noticed frequently in the Piedmont that the larger seep, used as the principal water source, is often covered in colluvium. That may be what happened here."

A structure is present in the location of 38LX654 on the USGS 1944 *Gilbert, SC* quadrangle map for the area (see Figure 3.7). The house is clearly visible on a circa 1962 aerial photograph (see Figure 3.3). The USGS 1968 *Gilbert, SC* quadrangle still shows a house in the location of 38LX654, but the structure is not depicted on the current USGS 1986 *Gilbert, SC* quadrangle. The homesite at 38LX654 is associated with the Black and McCartha families, who owned this portion of the project tract from the nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century (see Chapter 2). Both J.E.B. McCartha and Samuel Black farmed the property with the help of hired laborers. This house was likely occupied by the family or field workers.

We evaluated Site 38LX654 for NRHP eligibility based on its significance under the four criteria for evaluation (A, B, C, and D [Townsend et al. 1993:16-23]). The criteria for NRHP evaluation are applied below.

Figure 3.19 View of the spring house at 38LX654, facing southeast.

Under Criterion A, a site can be eligible for the NRHP if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history. The house complex dates from the late nineteenth century, when the property was farmed by the Black and McCartha families. It represents a period of small family farms in the Sandhills of South Carolina. The spring house provides insight into the lifeways of agricultural families before rural electrification. Additional investigations of and research about the dam could yield additional information about farming and irrigation practices during the period of construction and use. Researchers could potentially learn more about the generations of people working and living at this house site through consultations with local informants. Further investigation into the farming practices and crops grown in this portion of the project area could connect this farmstead/house site into the broader trends of the local and regional economy. Therefore, Site 38LX654 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B, sites may be eligible for the NRHP if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Many of the individuals who lived in the house and the families to which they belong (possibly including the Black and McCartha families) likely were and are valuable, contributing members of their society. However, the home place of someone who successfully carried out the duties of his profession is not sufficient for eligibility under Criterion B. The property must be illustrative rather than commemorative of a person demonstratively important within a local, state, or national historic context (Townsend et al. 1993:21). Site 38LX654 is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Under Criterion C, a site may be eligible for the NRHP "if it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction" (Potter and Boland 1992:12). The construction styles and materials of the house, dam and spring house embody the distinctive characteristics of a type and period. Together, they represent a turn of the century farm site. The landscape and improvements to the property convey a strong feeling of life at the turn of the century in

rural South Carolina. Therefore, Site 38LX654 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Under Criterion D, a site may be eligible if it has yielded or is likely to yield information important in history. Site 38LX654 contains the architectural and archaeological remnants of a unique late nineteenth to middle twentieth century house complex. Additional archaeological research at the site, especially of the well/dump, may yield important additional information about the house complex and the generations of occupants who lived there. Site 38LX654 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

Brockington recommends Site 38LX654 eligible for the NRHP because it meets Criterion A, C, and D. At this juncture, archival research reveals no definitive tie between Site 38LX654 and the McCartha or Black families. However, local informants may be able to provide further information on the people and land use of the area. Brockington recommends that Site 38LX654 be preserved in place. If preservation in place is not feasible, then mitigation of adverse effects to the site will be necessary. All proposed mitigation of adverse effects to site 38LX654 will be developed in consultation with the SCDAH.

3.1.8 Site 38LX656

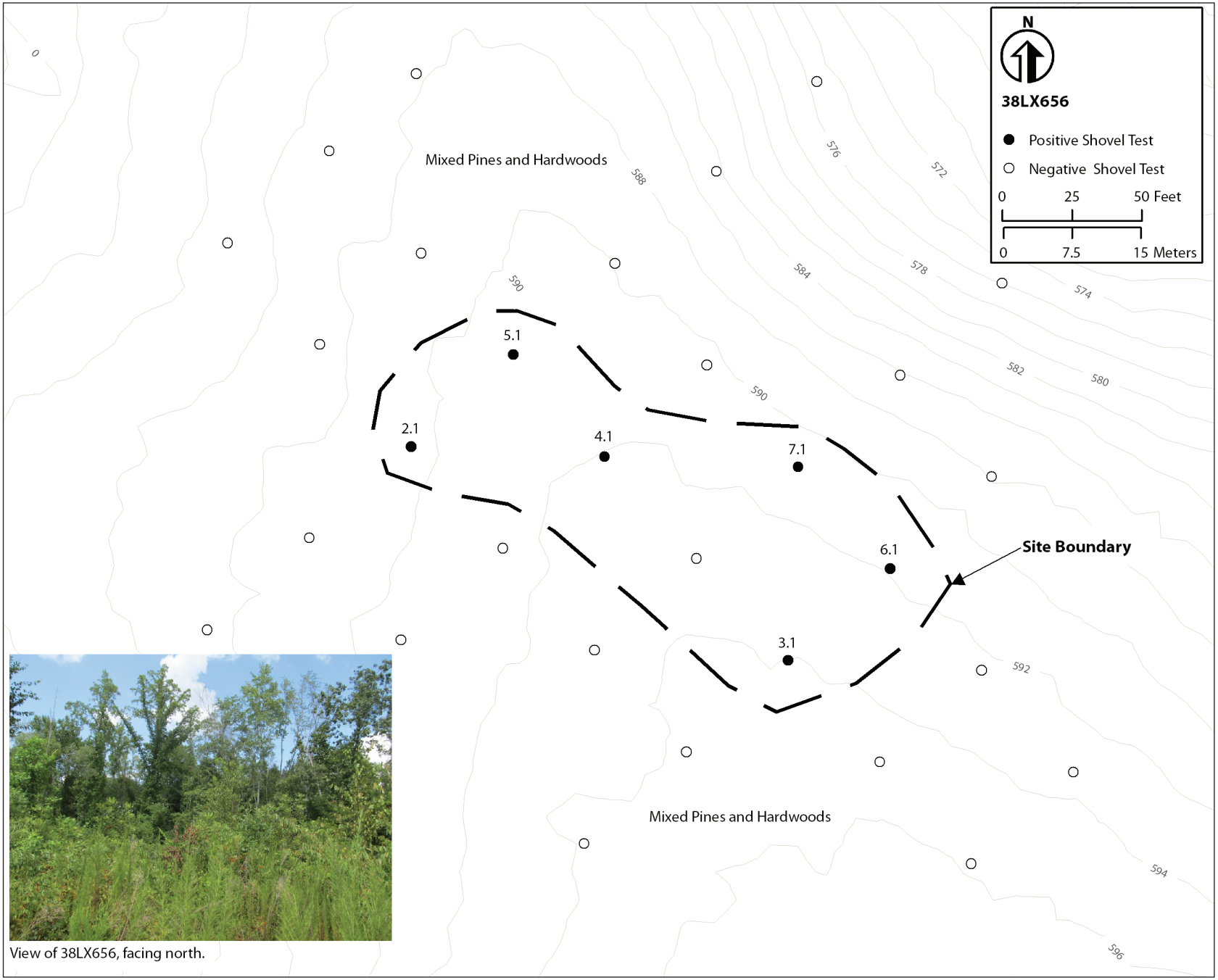
Cultural Affiliation *– Unknown Pre-Contact*
Site Type *– Pre-Contact ceramic and lithic scatter*
Soil Type *– Fuquay loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes*
Elevation *– 180 meters amsl*
Nearest Water Source *– Unnamed drainage*
Site Dimensions *– 60 meters n/s by 30 meters e/w*
Present Vegetation *– Mixed pines and hardwoods*
NRHP/Management Recommendations *– Not eligible/no further management*

Site 38LX656 is a 60-by-30-meter subsurface scatter of Pre-Contact artifacts located in an area of mixed pines and hardwoods with heavy underbrush. The area appears to have been clear cut several years ago. The site is located within Tract B in the eastern portion of the project tract. The landform slopes down to the north and west of the site. An unnamed drainage is located approximately 120 meters to the north of the site. Figure 3.20 presents a plan and view of 38LX656.

Investigators excavated 30 shovel tests at 15-meter intervals within and around 38LX656; six (20 percent) of these shovel tests produced artifacts. Soils at the site generally consist of a grayish brown loamy sand at 0–40 cm bs over a yellowish brown sand at 40-70 cm bs underlain by a pale yellow sand subsoil at 70-85+ cm bs. Artifacts were recovered from 0–40 cm bs.

Investigators recovered a total of 11 Pre-Contact artifacts from six positive shovel tests, including one residual sherd, two translucent quartz flakes, one chert flake, two milky quartz flakes and flake fragments, and five metavolcanic flakes and flake fragments . Table 3.7 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from 38LX656. For a complete artifact inventory, see Appendix A. The assemblage did not include any temporally diagnostic Pre-Contact artifacts. This site most likely represents the remnants of a short-term campsite associated with the exploitation of upland resources adjacent to a nearby drainage. The minimal Pre-Contact artifact assemblage suggests that the site's inhabitants were engaged in stone tool manufacture and maintenance.

We assessed the NRHP eligibility of 38LX656 with respect to Criterion D, its ability to add significantly to our understanding of the history of the region. The site has undergone a significant amount of disturbance resulting from agricultural and logging activities. The paucity of artifacts also suggests that the potential for intact subsurface features at the site is very low. Additional investigation of 38LX656 is unlikely to generate information beyond the period of use (unknown Pre-Contact) and the presumed function (campsite). The site cannot generate additional important information concerning past settlement patterns or land-use practices in Lexington County. Therefore, we recommend site 38LX656 not eligible for the NRHP. Additional management of this site is not warranted.



View of 38LX656, facing north.

Figure 3.20 Plan and view of 38LX656.

Table 3.7 Artifacts Recovered from Site 38LX656.

Functional Group	Material	Type	Artifact	Count	Weight (g)
Pre-Contact Ceramic		N/A	Residual Sherd	1	1.60
Pre-Contact Lithics	Translucent Quartz	Debitage	1/2 inch Bifacial Flake	1	0.50
			1/4 inch Bifacial Flake	1	0.50
	Chert	Debitage	3/4 inch Bifacial Flake	1	0.40
	Milky Quartz	Debitage	3/4 inch Flake Fragment	1	1.80
			3/4 inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	1	1.20
	Metavolcanic	Debitage	1/4 inch Bifacial Flake Fragment	2	0.40
			1 inch Bifacial Flake	1	11.10
			1 inch Flake Fragment	1	5.30
			1 inch Bifacial Flake	1	3.60
			Total	**11**	**26.40**

3.1.9 Isolated Finds

Investigators identified five isolated finds (Isolates 1 through 5) during the cultural resources survey (see Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Isolate 1, located in the southeast portion of the Wild Rose Farm Tract, includes one chert flake fragment and one milky quartz flake fragment recovered from two shovel tests. Isolate 2, located in the northern portion of the Wild Rose Farm Tract, consists of one whiteware sherd recovered from a single shovel test. Isolate 3, located in the northeast portion of Tract C, consists of one unidentifiable eroded Pre-Contact sherd recovered from a single shovel test. Isolate 4, located in the eastern portion of Tract B, consists of one quartzite core recovered from a single shovel test. Isolate 5, located in the northern portion of the Crapps Tract, consists of one translucent quartz reduction flake recovered from a single shovel test. Investigators excavated eight additional negative shovel tests at 7.5- and 15-meter intervals around each of the isolated finds. None of these shovel tests produced cultural material, except for one additional shovel test at Isolate 1. Due to the low frequency of material at these locales and the lack of cultural features, we recommend Isolates 1 through 5 not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of Isolates 1 through 5 is not warranted.

3.2 Summary and Management Recommendations

From March 9 through 20 and August 3 through 7, 2015, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a cultural resources survey of the Lexington Quarry Project in Lexington County, South Carolina. This work was conducted for SynTerra Corporation on behalf of Vulcan Materials Company for mining permit packages required in preparation for the proposed future development of quarrying operations and the construction of a new plant. This survey was requested in compliance with laws concerning the management of historic properties affected by permitted actions related to management of jurisdictional wetlands by the USACE.

The cultural resources survey of the Lexington Quarry Project included background research, architectural survey and archaeological survey of the APE, and laboratory investigations. There are no survey-eligible aboveground structures within or near the Project. Investigators from Brockington and Associates, Inc. identified eight archaeological sites (38LX640, 38LX643, 38LX649, 38LX650, 38LX651, 38LX653, 38LX654, and 38LX656), one cemetery (38LX652), and five isolated finds (Isolates 1 through 5) within the APE. We recommend one of these sites (38LX654) eligible for the NRHP. We advise that the project should be designed to avoid this site. If the project cannot be designed to avoid

site 38LX654, a program to mitigate any adverse effects to 38LX654 should be developed in consultation with the South Carolina SHPO.

Although we recommend cemetery 38LX652 not eligible for the NRHP because it does not meet any of the criteria for significance, cemeteries are protected from disturbance and desecration under South Carolina Code of Laws 16-17-590 and 16-17-600. We recommend that the project be designed to avoid the cemetery and to include a 50-foot (15-meter) buffer. If the project cannot be designed in such a way that avoids disturbance to the cemetery, Vulcan Materials Company may relocate the cemetery per applicable South Carolina statues.

We recommend the remainder of the archaeological sites (38LX640, 38LX643, 38LX649, 38LX650, 38LX651, 38LX653, and 38LX656) and the isolated finds (Isolates 1 through 5) in the APE not eligible for the NRHP. Further management consideration of these resources is not warranted. Thus, with the exception of sites 38LX652 and 38LX654, proposed land-disturbing activities within the APE will not affect any historic properties and should be allowed to proceed without further management consideration.

A proposed 300-foot (91-meter) wide buffer containing approximately 122 acres is located around the majority of the perimeter of the Project. Should future plans call for disturbance within this protective buffer, an intensive cultural resources survey should be conducted in those areas prior to any ground disturbance.

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Appendix A
Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog

Brockington and Associates, Inc. uses the following proveniencing system. Provenience 1 designates general surface collections. Numbers after the decimal point designate subsequent surface collections, or trenches. Proveniences 2 to 200 designate shovel tests. Controlled surface collections and 50 by 50 cm units are also designated by this provenience range. Proveniences 201 to 400 designate 1 by 1 m units done for testing purposes. Proveniences 401 to 600 designate excavation units (1 by 2 m, 2 by 2 m, or larger). Provenience numbers over 600 designate features. For all provenience numbers except 1, the numbers after the decimal point designate levels. Provenience X.0 is a surface collection at a shovel test or unit. X .1 designates level one, and X.2 designates level two. For example, 401.2 is Excavation Unit 401, level 2. Flotation samples are designated by a 01 added after the level. For example, 401.201 is the flotation material from Excavation Unit 401, level 2.

Table of Contents

Site Number: 38LX643

Catalog #	*Count*	*Weight (in g)*	*Artifact Description*	*Lithic Type*	*Ceramic Type*	*Temporal Range*	*Comments*

SITE NUMBER: 38LX643

Provenience Number:		**2 . 0**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 455m East, Tract A2, Surface**				
1	1	5.8	Metavolcanic Biface Tool Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**2 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 455m East, Tract A2, 0-26 cmbs**				
1	1	0.5	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
Provenience Number:		**3 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 485m North, 485m East, Tract A2, 30-60 cmbs**				
1	1	2.6	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
2	1	0.5	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
3	1	0.9	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
4	1	0.1	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
5	1	1.2	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
6	1	0.01	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				
7	1	0.2	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				

Site Number: 38LX643

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
Provenience Number:		**4 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 485m East, Tract A2, 0-22 cmbs**				
1	1	0.5	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
2	1	0.1	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**5 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 485m North, 500m East, Tract A2, 0-18 cmbs**				
1	1	0.7	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**6 . 0**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 500m East, Tract A2, Surface**				
1	1	18.2	Milky Quartz Projectile Point Tool Fragment				
2	1	18.2	Milky Quartz Projectile Point Tool Fragment		Savannah River Stemmed		
3	1	4.3	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1 inch Flake Fragment				
4	2	3.1	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
5	3	2	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
6	2	2.6	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
7	2	1.1	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**6 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 500m East, Tract A2, 0-35 cmbs**				
1	1	0.4	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
2	1	0.1	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**7 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 440m North, 515m East, Tract A2, 0-10 cmbs**				
1	1	0.8	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**8 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 455m North, 515m East, Tract A2, 0-18 cmbs**				
1	1	2.9	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake				
Provenience Number:		**9 . 0**	**Shovel Test , 470m North, 515m East, Tract A2, Surface**				
1	1	23.7	Milky Quartz Projectile Point Tool Fragment		Savannah River Stemmed		
Provenience Number:		**10 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 485m North, 515m East, Tract A2, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	1	1	Rhyolite Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake				

Site Number: 38LX643

Catalog #	*Count*	*Weight (in g)*	*Artifact Description*	*Lithic Type*	*Ceramic Type*	*Temporal Range*	*Comments*
Provenience Number:		**11 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 515m East, Tract A2, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	1	8.8	Rhyolite Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1 inch Flake Fragment				
2	1	0.2	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				
3	1	0.3	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**12 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 515m North, 515m East, Tract A2, 20-40 cmbs**				
1	1	1.9	Quartzite Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**13 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 470m North, 530m East, Tract A2, 0-10 cmbs**				
1	1	0.8	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
2	1	0.3	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**14 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 485m North, 530m East, Tract A2, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	1	2.4	Cord Marked Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford		
Provenience Number:		**15 . 0**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 530m East, Tract A2, Surface**				
1	1	1.4	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake				
Provenience Number:		**16 . 0**	**Shovel Test , 470m North, 545m East, Tract A2, Surface**				
1	1	2	Milky Quartz Projectile Point Tool	Yadkin			Eared
Provenience Number:		**17 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 485m North, 545m East, Tract A2, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	1	15	Metavolcanic Projectile Point Tool Fragment	Savannah River Stemmed			
2	2	0.01	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**18 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 485m North, 575m East, Tract A2, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	1	3.1	Brushed and Eroded Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford		

SITE NUMBER: 38LX649

Provenience Number:		**2 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 500m East, Wild Rose-Sec.A, 0-45 cmbs**				
1	1	3.7	Check Stamped Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered		Deptford		

Site Number: 38LX649

Catalog #	*Count*	*Weight (in g)*	*Artifact Description*	*Lithic Type*	*Ceramic Type*	*Temporal Range*	*Comments*
Provenience Number:		**3 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 492.5m North, 507.5m East, Wild Rose-Sec.A, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	1	5	Indeterminate Decoration and Eroded Rim Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
2	1	0.3	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**4 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 507.5m East, Wild Rose-Sec.A, 0-50 cmbs**				
1	1	0.01	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**5 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 500m East, Wild Rose-Sec.B, 25-45 cmbs**				
1	1	2.9	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Fragment				
1	1	0.9	Quartzite Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake				
Provenience Number:		**6 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 515m North, 537.5m East, Wild Rose-Sec.A, 0-35 cmbs**				
1	1	0.1	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**7 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 530m North, 560m East, Wild Rose-Sec.A, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	1	0.5	Quartzite Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake Fragment				
2	1	0.01	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**8 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 515m North, 590m East, Wild Rose-Sec.A, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	1	2.4	Translucent Quartz Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1 inch Flake				
Provenience Number:		**9 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 530m North, 590m East, Wild Rose-Sec.A, 0-50 cmbs**				
1	1	0.8	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				

SITE NUMBER: 38LX650

Provenience Number:		**2 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 470m East, Wild Rose-Sec.B, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	1	0.7	Aqua Machine-Made Window Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**3 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 530m North, 470m East, Wild Rose-Sec.B, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	3	4.8	Solarized - Amethyst Machine-Made Glass Bottle Fragment				
2	2	1.9	Amber Machine-Made Glass Bottle Fragment				
3	1	2.6	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Fragment				
4	1	5.3	Aqua Machine-Made Glass Bottle Fragment				

Site Number: 38LX650

Catalog #	*Count*	*Weight (in g)*	*Artifact Description*	*Lithic Type*	*Ceramic Type*	*Temporal Range*	*Comments*
5	1	23	Iron Spike				
6	1	2.6	Unknown Manufacture Nail				
7	1	11.5	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**4 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 515m North, 485m East, Wild Rose-Sec.B, 0-25 cmbs**				
1	1	0.3	Aqua Machine-Made Window Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**6 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 515m North, 500m East, Wild Rose-Sec.B, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	1	0.9	Ironstone, Flatware Fragment				Burned
2	1	2.1	Brick, Tile				
3	1	15.5	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Neck				
4	2	2.8	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Fragment				
5	2	2	Aqua Machine-Made Window Glass Fragment				
6	1	29.1	Iron Bolt				
7	1	6.7	Cut Nail				
8	1	54.3	Iron Unidentified Fragment				Possible portion of stove
Provenience Number:		**7 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 530m North, 500m East, Wild Rose-Sec.B, 0-43 cmbs**				
1	1	11.7	Ironstone, Flatware Base				Burned, one mend
2	3	20.6	Brick, Fragment				
3	1	1.6	Milkglass Machine-Made Canning Jar Lid Liner Fragment				
4	1	3	Aqua Machine-Made Glass Jar Lip				
5	1	0.5	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Fragment				
6	1	1	Aqua Machine-Made Window Glass Fragment				
7	3	14.6	Wire Nail				
8	4	9.6	Roofing Wire Nail				
9	1	37.6	Iron Unidentified Fragment				
10	1	17.1	Translucent Quartz Biface Tool Fragment				

SITE NUMBER: 38LX651

Provenience Number:		**2 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 485m East, Tract B, 0-20 cmbs**				
1	1	1.5	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Rim				
2	1	4.6	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Base				
3	2	0.6	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Molded Bottle Fragment				
4	1	1.3	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Fragment				
5	3	1.7	Aqua Machine-Made Window Glass Fragment				

Site Number: 38LX651

Catalog #	*Count*	*Weight (in g)*	*Artifact Description*	*Lithic Type*	*Ceramic Type*	*Temporal Range*	*Comments*
Provenience Number:		**3 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 500m East, Tract B, 0-20 cmbs**				
1	1	2	Emerald Green Glass Bottle Fragment				
2	1	0.4	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Fragment				
3	1	0.5	Colorless Machine-Made Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Rim				
4	1	1.4	Aqua Machine-Made Window Glass Fragment				
5	5	8.3	Colorless Glass Fragment				Burned
6	1	7.5	Wire Nail				
7	1	8.8	Unidentifiable Nail				

SITE NUMBER: 38LX653

Provenience Number:		**2 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 470m East, Tract B, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	1	3.4	Finishing Wire Nail				
2	1	5	Wire Nail				
Provenience Number:		**3 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 500m East, Tract B, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	2	26.3	Ironstone, Holloware Rim				One mend
2	1	1818.75	Brick, Fragment				3/4 of Brick, Discarded in Field
Provenience Number:		**4 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 515m East, Tract B, 0-20 cmbs**				
1	1	8.3	Ironstone, Flatware Base				One mend, Burned
2	1	5.2	Whiteware, Holloware Body				
3	1	1.7	Aqua Machine-Made Window Glass Fragment				
4	1	0.7	Colorless Glass Fragment				

SITE NUMBER: 38LX654

Provenience Number:		**2 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 485m North, 470m East, Tract A1, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	1	1.5	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Fragment				
2	1	0.8	Aqua Machine-Made Window Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**3 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 470m East, Tract A1, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	1	7.3	Wire Nail				
Provenience Number:		**4 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 515m North, 470m East, Tract A1, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	1	9.8	Aqua Machine-Made Window Glass Fragment				
2	2	10.8	Wire Nail				

Site Number: 38LX654

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
Provenience Number:		**5 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 485m North, 485m East, Tract A1, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	1	0.9	Colorless Machine-Made Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Rim				
2	1	1.9	Solarized - Amethyst Machine-Made Unidentifiable Form Tableglass Fragment				
3	1	0.3	Cobalt Blue Glass Bottle Fragment				
4	2	1.3	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Fragment				
5	1	0.9	Aqua Machine-Made Window Glass Fragment				
6	1	0.5	Colorless Machine-Made Window Glass Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**6 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 485m East, Tract A1, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	1	1.5	Milkglass Machine-Made Canning Jar Lid Liner Fragment				'BE…'
2	3	9.3	Wire Nail				
Provenience Number:		**7 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 455m North, 500m East, Tract A1, 0-15 cmbs**				
1	1	2.6	Ironstone, Molded Flatware Body				
Provenience Number:		**8 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 470m North, 500m East, Tract A1, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	3	11	Unidentifiable Nail				
Provenience Number:		**9 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 485m North, 500m East, Tract A1, 0-13 cmbs**				
1	1	1.2	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Bottle Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**10 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 455m North, 515m East, Tract A1, 0-18 cmbs**				
1	1	1.9	Colorless Machine-Made Glass Embossed Bottle Body				Portion of an indescernible letter
2	1	1.3	Aqua Machine-Made Window Glass Fragment				
3	1	0.5	Colorless Glass Fragment				

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Provenience Number:		**2 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 530m North, 470m East, Tract B Buffer, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	1	0.4	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake				
2	1	0.5	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake				
Provenience Number:		**3 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 485m North, 485m East, Tract B Buffer, 0-35 cmbs**				
1	1	1.2	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				

Site Number: 38LX656

Catalog #	Count	Weight (in g)	Artifact Description	Lithic Type	Ceramic Type	Temporal Range	Comments
Provenience Number:		**4 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 515m North, 485m East, Tract B Buffer, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	1	3.6	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1 inch Flake				
2	1	1.8	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**5 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 530m North, 485m East, Tract B Buffer, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	2	0.4	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**6 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 485m North, 500m East, Tract B Buffer, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	1	11.1	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1 inch Flake				
2	1	0.5	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/2 inch Flake				
Provenience Number:		**7 . 1**	**Shovel Test , 500m North, 500m East, Tract B Buffer, 0-20 cmbs**				
1	1	1.6	Residual Sherd				
2	1	5.3	Metavolcanic Non-Cortical 1 inch Flake Fragment				
SITE NUMBER:		The Iso 1					
Provenience Number:		**2 . 1**	**Transect 11, Shovel Test 6, 590m North, 560m East, Wild Rose-Sec.A, 20-40 cmbs**				
1	1	0.5	Chert Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 1/4 inch Flake Fragment				
Provenience Number:		**3 . 1**	**Transect 11, Shovel Test 6, 597.5m North, 560m East, Wild Rose-Sec.A, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	1	1	Milky Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake Fragment				
SITE NUMBER:		The Iso 2					
Provenience Number:		**2 . 1**	**Transect 5, Shovel Test 1, Wild Rose,Sec.C, 0-20 cmbs**				
1	1	1.9	Whiteware, Holloware Body				
SITE NUMBER:		The Iso 3					
Provenience Number:		**2 . 1**	**Transect 22, Shovel Test 1, Tract C, 0-50 cmbs**				
1	1	17.9	Eroded and Indeterminate Decoration Body Sherd, Fine/Medium Sand Tempered				
SITE NUMBER:		The Iso 4					
Provenience Number:		**2 . 1**	**Transect 2, Shovel Test 12, Tract B Buffer, 0-30 cmbs**				
1	1	32.4	Quartzite Core				

Site Number: The Iso 5

Catalog #	*Count*	*Weight (in g)*	*Artifact Description*	*Lithic Type*	*Ceramic Type*	*Temporal Range*	*Comments*
SITE NUMBER:	The Iso 5						
Provenience Number:		**2 . 1**	**Transect 12, Shovel Test 3, Crapps Tract, 0-40 cmbs**				
1	1	2.2	Translucent Quartz Non-Cortical Bifacial Reduction 3/4 inch Flake				